SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases,

June, 1917.

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AIMS AND OBJECTS.

(1) To provide accurate and enlightened information as to the prevalence of these diseases, and as to the necessity for early treatment.

(2) To promote the provision of greater facilities for their treatment.

(3) To increase the opportunities of Medical Students and Practitioners for the study of these diseases.

(4) To encourage and assist the dissemination of a sound knowledge of the physiological laws of life in order to raise the standard both of health and conduct.

(5) To co-operate with existing associations, to seek their approval and support, and to give advice when desired.

(6) To arrange, in connection with such organisations, for courses of lectures, and to supervise the preparation of suitable literature.

(7) To promote such legislative, social and administrative reforms as are relevant to the foregoing aims and objects.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

Officers and Members of the Executive Committee elected at the Second Annual Meeting, June 13th, 1917.

President:

The Right. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM of Combe, G.C.S.I.

Vice-Presidents:

SIR THOMAS BARLOW, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.
THE LORD BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.

Members of the Executive Committee:

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MRS. A. C. GOTTO, O.B.E.

Secretary:

MISS H. F. NORRY.

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National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Council was held in the large Queen's Hall on Wednesday, June 13th, 1917, at 5 o'clock, THE RIGHT. HON. LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE, G.C.S.I., President, in the chair, supported by The Right Hon. Lord Rhondda, Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Creighton, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Malcolm Morris, and others.

Lord Sydenham presided and called upon the President of the Local Government Board, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, and Mrs. Creighton, to address the meeting.

A vote of thanks to Lord Rhondda was moved by Sir Malcolm Morris.

Lord Rhondda delivered the following gracious message from His Majesty the King:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have first of all, the very great privilege of conveying to you a message that I have received, through Lord Stamfordham, from the King, which says: "On the occasion of the second annual meeting of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, I am commanded to express the King's satisfaction at the steady growth of public opinion in favour of this movement, so vital both to the health of the community and to the moral and physical welfare of the human race, and to congratulate the National Council on their work in securing this result. The King also congratulates Public Health and Hospital Authorities on what they have already achieved in organizing measures for the treatment of these diseases."

THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, 1916-7.

BY THE PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Those of you who have read the Report of the Royal Commission will realise that it is quite impossible to estimate the enormous total loss, suffering and expenditure which is due to the prevalence of venereal diseases. Their effect upon our birth-rate is absolutely disastrous; they account for a large proportion of the infants who are not born alive, of those who are born only to die, and of those others, more unfortunate, who are blighted from their birth and are never able to play their rightful part in the life of the nation. We are all agreed that these terrible evils must be met and combated. And when we look back upon the past year, I think that we have much to congratulate ourselves upon, and that we may feel that some real progress has been made.

The National Council has been working on two main lines, which have, of course, many ramifications. In the first place we have tried to disseminate knowledge wherever knowledge is power; and in the second place we have tried to press forward all practical measures for enabling the treatment of these diseases to be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. We believe it is essential that the right kind of knowledge should be given to the right people, in the right way, and at the right time. We are quite aware that there are some pitfalls in that policy; but our Literature and Propaganda Committees have striven hard to fulfil those conditions. In addition, we have arranged and carried out 639 lectures to soldiers in the various commands, and, from first to last, about 1¼ million of men under arms have been addressed by our lecturers. We have also organised a large number of conferences at which representatives of the Churches and of the other great religious bodies, and also of men and women engaged in education have taken part. We believe that much good will come from a free interchange of opinions in such conferences.

This is a question which very deeply affects our working classes. We have therefore approached the great friendly societies, and many of them have now agreed to alter the rule under which sickness benefit has been hitherto denied to persons suffering from these diseases. The Royal Commission pointed out that the effect of that rule was to produce a large amount of concealment, which prevented treatment being given, and

was therefore a public danger. I am sure that the result of all these multifarious activities has been that there has been a great awakening throughout the country to the danger of venereal diseases and to the necessity of giving persons suffering from them the most appropriate treatment. And I hope, also, that the knowledge of the facts which the Royal Commission has made public will have the effect of making it clear that the greatest sufferers from these diseases are the innocent, and also the view which used to prevail, that the disease was the just punishment for sin and ought not, therefore, to be cured, will pass away and will in time come to be regarded as false and inhuman.

Lord Rhondda has most kindly consented to tell us all that is being done to carry out the practical recommendations of the Royal Commission. I will only say that both he and his predecessor, Mr. Long, have striven most earnestly to carry out those recommendations, and, as he will be able to tell you, they have made very considerable progress. But I am sorry to say that there are still some localities which are lukewarm, and there are some hospital governing bodies which refuse to take patients in the early stages of these diseases, although their wards may be, and sometimes are, full of patients in the later stages, when they are probably incurable. I am quite certain that this apathy will pass away with the spread of knowledge, as the public know better what the extent of the danger is. And I think the time will come when there will be no great hospital in this country without its special clinic for treating these diseases.

At the present moment, one of the most important objects in which we are engaged is to try to create local branches of the National Council in our counties and county boroughs. The Central Council wishes to do everything in its power to get into touch with all local branches which are started, and to help them in every possible way.

The times are very critical. The abnormal conditions in which we live, tend in very many different ways, to increase the danger of these diseases among our people, and all experience shows that after a war we must be prepared to expect and to combat a rapid increase of disease. Nobody is more aware of that than Sir Alfred Keogh, whose great work at the head of all the Army Medical Services you know. We are very grateful to him for consenting to give us information as to conditions in the Army, for no one can speak with greater authority than he of these diseases as they affect the Army, and as they affect the civil population through the Army.

Our campaign is one which deeply concerns women, and their influence can be most powerfully exerted to assist our

great cause. Already women are rendering most valuable work as police-women and as police patrols; and we hope that both the Home Office and the Borough Councils will make more use of them in this capacity, and that these bodies will recognise that there are many duties which they can perform for which men are totally unfitted.

We are very fortunate in having the support of Mrs. Creighton, who has identified herself with this work and with the interests of women; she can present the women's view of this matter better than anyone else. She can tell us the ways, the many ways, in which women can use their influence in helping this great cause.

The National Council cannot undertake to attack all the complicated and gigantic evils which are associated with venereal disease from the moral side. We must leave that to others. But I wish to say we are most deeply conscious of the fact that moral and spiritual forces, if they can be brought to bear to the fullest extent upon these evils, will go very far to achieve the victory for which we hope. It is not only a healthier people that we hope for, but a purer people, and purity is the greatest of all safeguards. We therefore beg for the full co-operation of all the great religious bodies, and of those many other bodies which are working for social and moral objects. The help that they could render us is very great. We want to keep in touch with them, help them, and work with them as much as we can.

The crusade in which we are engaged is one in which all thinking men and women, all who are anxious to raise the standard of our national life, can play a part in one way or another. The war, with all the terrible losses, sorrows and sufferings which it has brought, is changing our entire national outlook, and it is doing that by bringing us face to face with the realities of life which we neglect in time of peace. In the reconstruction which must come after the war, the saving of infant life must take one of the most foremost places. We shall have the most urgent need of saving as many of our infants as possible, because we shall need the maximum possible number of good citizens, sound in mind and body, to enable us to rebuild national prosperity on broader and higher lines. But our race cannot possibly develop all that it is capable of until this great scourge has been stamped out, or at least brought within narrow limits; and in the growing number of our supporters we see signs of good hope for the future progress of our cause.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD RHONDDA.

The Value of Publicity.

I would like, in the first instance, to express my very warm appreciation of the work of the National Council, and I hope you will believe me when I say that I never expressed appreciation, or gave my meed of praise towards the work of an organisation with less mental reserve and with greater sincerity than I do on this occasion. The work of this Council has been most admirable; it has created an atmosphere which has made it possible to record the great progress which undoubtedly has been made during the last twelve months by the hospitals, by local authorities, by the Local Government Board. And, if I may be allowed to say so, one of the great things it has achieved is the publicity it has given to the gravity of this hidden scourge. It has been rather too much the fashion to feel: "Oh, this is rather an unpleasant subject to discuss, not exactly the kind of thing to talk about in drawing-room meetings." I believe in publicity on all occasions; and I think one of the best works which have been achieved by your Council in its educative meetings throughout the country has been to drag this hidden scourge into the public light, to show that the evil must be avoided as one would avoid the most deadly plague. It would be invidious to single out any names, but I cannot help mentioning the name of our Chairman here as one who has, above all others, given his time with such magnificent results. I know how he has helped me in the House of Lords to get through the little Bill which I introduced on behalf of the Local Government Board, and I know the great work which he did as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, the Commission on whose report is based the work of the Local Government Board, and also the Bill which has been already passed through Parliament. I am not going to labour or to elaborate it, because you already know the gravity of the evil with which we have to deal. I will only remind you of the evidence given by the very eminent physician, Sir William Osler, before the Royal Commission, when he said he considered that of all the killing diseases syphilis comes third or fourth. The Report of the Royal Commission went on to say: "While we have been unable to arrive at any positive figures, the evidence we have received leads us to the conclusion that the number of persons who have been infected with syphilis, acquired or con-

genital, cannot fall below 10 per cent. of the whole population in large cities." The gravity of the disease at any time is enough to make us feel depressed, but at the present time, in view of what Lord Sydenham has already told you, that the experience of centuries is that after every great war there is a large increase in diseases of this kind, this is a particularly opportune time for your activities, and, as the Royal Commission's Report says, there is no time for delay. Another reason why action is opportune is that immense advances have been made in medical science during the last few years, as great as the advances which have also been made in the application of science to industry. There have been greater advances in the last half-generation in applied science than there had been for two or three centuries previously.

The Value of Salvarsan.

Now, I am not a doctor, and you would think it presumption in me if I were to attempt to speak with any degree of authority on what science has already done; but I have got here the opinion of a medical gentleman highly qualified to speak on the subject, and I thought I would like to give what he thought of the value of Salvarsan and its substitutes. This is the conclusion he comes to: "What appears to be firmly established is that Salvarsan and its substitutes provide a most efficient check on the ravages of syphilis, providing us with the most efficient means of shortening the contagious stages of this disease. How important this is in the interests of public health I need hardly emphasise." The fact is that Salvarsan has made it practicable that the spread of this particular disease can be absolutely checked.

The Provision of Free Treatment.

Now, with regard to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, with which my Department have had to deal, we have given effect to a number of them already. We have enlisted the activities of the great local authorities, who have prepared schemes under the advice of the Local Government Board, the County Councils, and the Borough Councils; and under these schemes will be set up, and have been set up, laboratory facilities, free treatment, free diagnosis, and a free gift of Salvarsan or its substitutes to duly qualified medical practitioners who have had experience in the treatment of these diseases. The position is this: schemes for diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases have been submitted by 102 out of the 145 Councils in England and Wales. These schemes will serve a population of over 26,000,000 people out of the 36 millions, or over two-thirds of the population. Sixty-eight of these schemes serve a population of over 20,000,000, and these have already been approved. Work has

been commenced at 52 hospitals, and it is estimated that the facilities for treatment at these hospitals serve a population of about 16,000,000. The most recent figures available show that in the first five months, up to the end of May, there have been no less than, approximately, 6,000 new cases treated in the London clinics alone. In one of the big towns outside 1,000 new cases have been treated. That shows very satisfactory progress indeed, considering we are only just at the beginning of things.

The Seaport Towns.

One particular point needs emphasis. We have a report of what the venereal clinics of the Seamen's Hospital Society has done. The clinic at the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, was opened on January 1st last, and a clinic at the Albert Docks was opened on April 2nd last. It is satisfactory that in these cases, as elsewhere, the clinics are so successful. This is the main point: it is no good curing the disease, or even reducing it to a minimum in this country if we do not secure equally the treatment of sailors travelling from port to port. Therefore if the hospitals in seaport towns will only provide adequate and popular facilities for treatment, what an enormous help it will be in attacking the disease when introduced into this country from foreign sources! I want particularly to emphasise that I think there is a great need for this. A number of seaport towns have taken up the work thoroughly, but there are one or two which are hesitating. I hope that hesitation will cease, and that they will follow the example of those who have done best in this matter.

The Venereal Disease Act, 1917.*

I do not think it is generally known, but it ought to be known, that the Venereal Disease Bill which I had in charge has actually been passed into law. It is not a heroic measure, it is only intended to supplement the work that is being done by the hospitals and by the great local authorities. Still, that Act of Parliament received the King's approval on the 24th of May, and is actually the law of the land. I will just give you, very briefly, the nature of this Act.

The first clause provides for the suppression of the treatment of venereal diseases by unqualified practitioners. I was told that this might lead to a good deal of opposition, but I did not believe it. If a man likes, in some ailment which concerns himself alone—that is, which is not contagious—he may go to any doctor or any man he pleases. But this disease is a contagious disease, and therefore the State is entitled to step in and say: "No, you must be treated in such a way that you cannot communicate this disease to others." I am glad to say that Parliament,

* For text of the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, see Appendix, page 109.

without hesitation, took that view, and the result is that no unqualified medical practitioner can give treatment in regard to venereal diseases. That clause will only come into operation gradually throughout the country as arrangements are made by the local authorities, and not until a scheme is approved of by the Local Government Board with regard to any particular area. Until free treatment is available in the area, that particular clause will not come into operation. I hope that before many months are over it will have become operative throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Another clause relates to advertisement, and that is in operation now: A person shall not, by any advertisement or by any public notices or announcement, treat or offer to treat any person for venereal disease, or prescribe or offer to prescribe any remedy therefor, or offer or give advice about it. These things are already against the law of the land. And the penalties, I may tell you, are fairly stiff.

There is also a clause relating to drugs: On and after the 1st of November, 1917, a person shall not hold out or recommend to the public, by any notice or advertisement, or any printed matter or handbills or label, any drug, packet, box, or prescription relating to venereal disease.

This Act of Parliament is not, as I say, a very heroic measure, but I myself believe, after fairly full enquiry, that it is a very big step forward, and that we may look for greater work through this Act of Parliament, and that through the work of the Local Government Board and of the local authorities we may look to a very great diminution of this horrible scourge.

I have told you of the great work which has been done in the short time which has been at our disposal. But it will not do for your Council to rest on their oars. You have done a very great work already, but it still remains for you to continue to educate, to keep up the necessary "atmosphere." It is no good our winning the war unless we have a healthy race afterwards to maintain the Empire. The future of our great Empire depends on the virility of the race, and it is for us, one and all, to do everything we possibly can to make happy, wholesome and healthy surroundings for the people of this country and, for that matter, for the people of the whole Empire. Just before the war we were being constantly told that Britishers were decadent, that the race was gradually going down. We gradually became impressed with the idea that prosperity and success had made us fat and lazy. Well, I think the world knows better to-day. When I consider what this little country of ours has done, and what the British Empire has done, I will say I never in all my life felt so proud as I do to-day to call myself a Britisher.

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION IN THE ARMY AS TO THE DANGERS OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B.

The group of diseases with which we are concerned are very often spoken of as if they were peculiar to the Army; there is a general idea that these are essentially military diseases. Now, I want to utter just one word of protest on that point before we proceed any further. I think that, in a sense, it is quite natural that there should have been an idea prevalent all these years that these diseases exist to a larger extent in the Army than in civil life. That, I think, arises from the fact that it is only in the Army that it has been possible to study these diseases statistically. There have been no statistics from the civil population as to the prevalence of syphilis; but there have been, for many years, carefully compiled statistics in the Army—in all armies. And so it has come about that a large number of people reading the documents which we annually issue, overcome as they have been by the gravity of these diseases in the Army, have confined themselves to thinking what a terrible thing it is that after these men are discharged from the Army they are let loose among the civil population. It is quite true that, many years ago, these diseases were, perhaps, more common in the Army than amongst the civil population, but certainly that is not the case now. I will give a few figures to show what progress has been made within the last few years in our endeavours to combat these diseases, because I think they are instructive and highly encouraging to the National Council and to everybody present here to-day who is resolved to do his or her best to stamp out these diseases from civil life.

I take the admission rates in the Army for a period immediately preceding the war—that is to say, from 1905 to 1913. In 1905, in the United Kingdom alone, the admission rate into our hospitals was 90 per thousand. In 1913 that had fallen to 50 per thousand. In India, the admission rate—I am speaking of the same period—was 154 per thousand in 1905, but in 1913 the rate had fallen to 52 per thousand.

One more fact which will interest those living in London. Aldershot, for many years, has had the lowest admission rate of any military station in the United Kingdom. There it has been 29 per thousand, whereas in London the admission rate has been fairly constant at 95 per thousand.

The campaign against venereal disease in the Army began before the Royal Commission sat; it began with Lord Roberts,

and it was continued by Lord Kitchener; and the results which have been achieved in India could never have been achieved by the medical people if it had not been for the strong support which they received from the authorities in India. And how were those results obtained? They were obtained, I hold, first and foremost because the Army in India was *educated*; it had begun to be educated in this problem. Numerous lectures were given to men. Men were told as much as could be told to them—as much as they were likely to understand—about the origin, spread, and pathology of these diseases. At the same time the men were afforded opportunities for recreation and for amusement, instead of leading the somewhat lazy lives which they had led in that country when their military duties had been performed. I venture to think that of all the attempts which were made in India to prevent this group of diseases, nothing equals the process of education. Now, I have lived all my life in the Army; I have talked with men about these diseases for years and years past; I have had thousands and tens of thousands of men under my own treatment in years gone by. I have discussed about these matters with these men, and you would be surprised if you knew how really innocent our young men are who enter the Army, and who only fall into these dangers because of want of recreation in our garrison towns, want of opportunity for occupying themselves, mentally and physically, as has been, of course, too often the case.

When Sir Thomas Barlow came to me some time ago, almost at the beginning of the war, to tell me of the work which it was proposed the National Council should perform in connection with venereal diseases in the Army, and suggested that the Council should proceed to form a panel of lecturers for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of these diseases, why, of course, I welcomed it with all my heart. I have felt, I know it to be the case, that what you have to do with the public, with the young men and young women in this country, is to tell them what this disease is, what it does, what its consequences are. And, of course, the dissemination of knowledge in this large Army which we have now was a matter of the utmost importance. I cannot sufficiently express to this Council the gratitude I feel for the work which they have done for the Army during these years since the war began. It is impossible, of course, to mention every individual who has taken a part in lecturing to the troops, but more than 1½ millions of the men have had the opportunity of hearing all that it is necessary for them to know in connection with these diseases. But I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention specifically the names of Mr. Turner, Dr. Otto May, and Major Wardrop Griffith, of the Northern Command, who have done yeoman work in connection with this campaign.

One word as to the consequences of these diseases to armies in the field. It is all very well for me to say that there has been a large reduction in the incidence of disease in the Army in all these years; but it is no light matter to have to state that in 1913, 50 men per thousand were admitted into hospitals for syphilis or for gonorrhœa. And it is no light matter to have to tell you now that in France the admission rate for these diseases is 21 per thousand; in Egypt it is 32 per thousand, and at home it is 48 per thousand. It is an awful thing to realise that these diseases are so prevalent amongst our forces; it deprives us of an enormous amount of military strength. It might go a long way towards losing the war if so many men are incapacitated by these diseases. Lord Rhondda alluded to some of the seaport towns refusing or hesitating to put into force the provisions which they are empowered to put into force by Act of Parliament. I must confess—I hope I am not imprudent in saying so—that I think they are helping the Germans to beat us, and I think public opinion should be brought to bear upon such an important matter.

I think enough has been said to convince everyone that the matter is of very profound importance at the present moment. Recollect that although I give you these figures relating to the incidence of disease, and though I tell you that for years past we have kept careful statistics of disease in the Army, the statistics of disease in the Army do not really represent the prevalence of these diseases, because a large number of cases which ought to be classified under the heading of syphilis are often classified under other headings. So that, although it is quite true that the admission rate has fallen to 50 per thousand, there are a large number of men admitted into hospital in the Army for other diseases which owe their origin, or which owe their fatal termination, to, or are modified by, syphilis. So that, however rosy the outlook may appear to be with regard to the Army, the position is really one of very great gravity. These people go back into civil life, where, I venture to think, the disease is probably more rife than it is in the Army. We in the Army have opportunities of treating these diseases, and as Lord Rhondda explained, the treatment of these diseases is now based upon sound scientific principles. They are curable, and no doubt we do much in the Army to cure them. But what one wants is to see the disease prevented amongst the civil population by the measures which have been taken up so splendidly by the Local Government Board.

THE LIVERPOOL CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL (Councillor M. Muspratt).

This is a century of social problems, all more or less difficult; but the difficulty is usually one connected with rates and taxes—a difficulty which can always be got over. The difficulty of this social problem is that it is complicated by a moral problem; and when our social problems and our moral problems get mixed up together, it is extremely difficult to sort out the right solutions, and very difficult to carry the public with us. We, as a nation, have a very high standard of morality. At the same time, we are a nation not without a certain amount of hypocrisy. And whenever we have to deal with problems of this kind, we have to look squarely at them and find out which is true morality, and which is hypocrisy. The three last terrible years have forced realities upon us in a way we have never known before. This problem is one that has got to be approached, and is being approached, without mock-modesty, and also without unseemly levity. To my mind, out of many problems this is the one which appeals to me as capable of being summed up in the motto "Save the Children." Only a few weeks ago, on Empire Day, as Lord Mayor of Liverpool, I was visiting a number of schools and institutions, as many as I could get in in the day. The only pathetic incident on that day was when I visited a School for the Blind and saw those blind boys and girls, dressed in their little khaki suits as Boy and Girl Scouts, going through their little manœuvres, and, as they were all blind, you can imagine how stunted those manœuvres were. I had to say a few words to those children upon Empire Day, to bring home to them what Empire Day meant—what "Empire" meant. It was not easy, because I knew that nineteen out of twenty of those children would not have been there if it had not been for this canker in our midst.

I have been asked to say something about what we are doing and trying to do in Liverpool. I claim no credit as Lord Mayor; the credit belongs to Dr. Macalister. He has mobilised the Medical Institution, and Dr. Hope, our Medical Officer, and many others whom I could name, have assisted. Lectures have already been given to thousands of men and thousands of women on the facts in connection with this great question. Practically all the general hospitals in Liverpool—eight of them—are placing wards specially aside for the treatment of this type of disease. The general hospital is doing that. And,

remember, you have got to get the patient—man or woman—to come to that hospital as an ordinary patient. You do not want to have any stigma resting upon them, or they will not come. And when they come into the consulting room they can be drafted off into the right wards, where they will be dealt with in the appropriate manner.

Another thing which we are doing is in connection with the most pathetic cases, those in which venereal disease has affected mothers. We are taking the midwives into co-operation in this matter, and we are paying the midwives to bring the mothers—in cases where venereal disease has been detected at the confinement—afterwards to the hospital to be cured. If that were left either to the mother or to the midwife it might not be done. The midwife's time is valuable; she will be going on to another case; so we pay her for the time spent in bringing the mother to the hospital.

As far as the men are concerned, the great thing is to instil into their minds that they must go to qualified doctors, and not to unqualified men. But in order that qualified doctors should have every facility, we are making all necessary bacteriological tests free for every qualified medical practitioner in Liverpool in connection with syphilis, and we are distributing, free, Salvarsan to all qualified practitioners who require it.

A much more difficult aspect, in many ways, is the dissemination of this disease by fallen women. We are therefore taking the rescue homes—of which there are many—the religious institutions dealing with the question of fallen women, into partnership, and we are giving them every facility and opportunity of cure, physical as well as moral. At one time it was thought that the moral was the only aspect of the question which this kind of institution need consider. I venture to think that, without exception, these institutions are now helping us on the physical side, as well as greatly helping these women on the moral side.

There is another matter on which I think, in a quiet way, a great deal can be done. There are appreciable numbers of these fallen women who at one time or another have passed through our prisons, and in Liverpool we are encouraging these women, before they go out of prison, or at any rate as soon as they go out, to go straight to a hospital to be treated. The majority of them are voluntarily undertaking that, and I venture to say we are in sight of even going a step further. If prisoners, male or female, while in prison caught scarlet fever, or something else, upon the day they were ready to be discharged, you would not discharge them, but would send them to the Hospital for Infectious Diseases. All we want to do is to have the same principle applied here. Prisoners who have venereal disease should be treated absolutely freely.

Now one more remark. The question of national decadence has been referred to. We are not decadent. I do not think there is a trace of the bulk of venereal disease being greater to-day than it was twenty-five years ago; it has come in with the industrial and big town system. We do not want to get exaggerated ideas about it and to think that England is going downhill rapidly because of increasing venereal disease. It is serious; it is not a matter to be shirked, nor yet one to be depressed about. We have in our hands the possibility of enormously reducing it, possibly of wiping it out, and I am very proud to state what we in Liverpool are trying to do to stamp it out.

WOMEN'S PART IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASE.

Mrs. Creighton.

Everyone has insisted upon the need for knowledge on this question; and it is certainly true that women ought to know more about it. I would urge upon them to try to know in the right way, and not to listen to panic-mongers on this question. The conditions are bad, but there are some people who, with little knowledge, would make them out as being even worse than they are. And, again, do not listen to people who would suggest unwise ways of dealing with the evil. That brings me to the consideration of the literature published by the National Council, which I would urge upon you to disseminate as widely as possible. It is not only that we produce what we hope is good and useful literature of our own, but we consider books and papers written on this subject, and recommend them when we think they are desirable. You will find in our publications a very full list, an increasing list, of literature on this subject which will give you the knowledge which you ought to have. Knowledge should cause hope, not panic; and one of the things which has made one anxious lately about the prominence given to this subject is just that feeling of panic that makes people rush to suggest remedies which would make things worse instead of better.

There is a special work for women to do, as there has been a special work done by women in the past in this connection. We can never forget what one great woman, Josephine Butler, did to combat a system which was not only unjust to women, but which has been since condemned by all enlightened persons as feeble and, I may say, disastrous in the results it produces. If anyone doubts this, let him read "The History of Prostitution in Europe," by that most careful investigator, Mr. Flexner. We have got to carry on Josephine Butler's work. It meant for her almost martyrdom; it is comparatively easy for us. And it is most pre-eminently our duty, because of the innocent victims of these diseases. The vast majority are women—wives, alas!—and children. And also because it is by measures specially applied to women that ignorant panic-struck people seek to remedy this evil. Let me just remind you of this one simple fact: that if we could do what is absolutely impossible—if we could, to-night, shut up every diseased and infectious woman in London, there would be, to-morrow, a fresh number of infected and diseased women because we did not shut up the diseased men too. That is not

the way to meet the evil. We must fight it in two ways. We must fight it by those methods of cure which have been brought before you this evening, and we must fight it by prevention.

Take this question of centres for treatment: You women all have influence in your different localities. Women have to do with hospitals, with Boards of Guardians, with Town Councils, and some women at present have at least votes for municipal bodies. Let them see to it that in their neighbourhood these centres for treatment are set up, and not only are set up, but are efficient, and kept efficient, that they are known and used by the people who should use them.

Prevention is very specially women's work, moral prevention being perhaps pre-eminently our work. We have to remember that, except in very few cases, infection is incurred wilfully, through folly, through sin, through ignorance. Our young people are exposed to temptation on every side in our great cities. Think of those figures with regard to London given by Sir Alfred Keogh. London must care, care above all things, and never falter in its efforts to make of itself a clean city. If we are to do that, if we are to save our young people—our boys and girls—from unnecessary temptation, we must see to it that they have wholesome recreation offered to them; that there is decent housing for our people, and that they have proper teaching on these subjects of sex and morals. The knowledge that has come to us of the havoc wrought by these diseases must increase our efforts in the direction of making it possible for our young people to resist temptation. We have not got to rely on the means to cure, we have not got to rely on keeping temptation away from them; we cannot do it. We must make them strong to resist it and to face it. And so our knowledge gives us a new incitement to all our work.

We are trying to form in London clubs where girls and soldiers may come together freely, under wholesome conditions; clubs which we could indefinitely multiply if the public would assist us. They are started, in most cases, through the organisation for Women's Patrols, started by the National Union of Women Workers. Help us in this work; help us in our Comrades' Clubs; help us to have more patrols; help us to provide friends for the young people in the streets; help those who are making an effort to have women police to keep order in our streets. You have only got to insist upon it and you must get it. See to it that our amusements are wholesome by the kind of patronage which you and your family give to amusements. And always remember that these diseases are not the results of unavoidable accidents.

And then the children. Ah! those are the cases of innocent infection which lie most heavily upon our hearts.

Here, too, we have our work to do. I believe that no parents should allow their children to marry without enquiring as to the man their daughter is to marry, and, if it should be desirable, what girl the boy is going to marry—whether they have ever incurred the syphilis infection. It is a thing which can be done, and it is a thing which parents ought to do. If they enquire about the wealth and the worldly position of the future son-in-law, is not this even more a thing they ought to enquire about?

Then we have to see that midwives are properly instructed, and that all through the country they are able to give the right care at the birth of children, to prevent that deplorable blindness of which you have heard. Again, knowledge of this evil is a new inducement to all our efforts towards the provision of better housing, for we know children are constantly infected through over-crowding. We want better sleeping accommodation for them.

Remember, the fight is not hopeless. This is not a thing which need always be with us. It may be a long fight, but it is not hopeless. It needs courage, perseverance, knowledge; it needs light to be brought into the dark places; it needs energy and hope. There is no one measure of prevention which will bring cure; we must continuously study the whole problem and all that it involves. And we must endeavour by every means in our power to create a strong public opinion which will back all these efforts to make our cities clean, cities where our young people can grow up in health and innocence.

THE POLICY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

By SIR MALCOLM MORRIS, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.

This is a Red-Letter Day so far as the work of the National Council is concerned; first, because we have the approval publicly expressed for the first time, of His Majesty the King. That is no mean result of two years' work. It shows that His Majesty's Ministers consider that we have been working on the right lines. The second reason for regarding this as a Red-Letter Day is because Lord Rhondda has been able, through his force of character, to carry what I may call the Anti-Quack Bill into law. We were wondering only a year ago whether such a reform would ever be possible; to-day it is the law of the land, and we owe it entirely to the initiation of Lord Rhondda as President of the Local Government Board. We were much indebted as a Council to his immediate predecessor, Mr. Walter Long. When the Report of the Royal Commission was issued we went as a deputation to Mr. Long, and it was through his vigorous action that the chief recommendations of the Commission have been carried into effect. Lord Rhondda, who has followed up and developed his policy, is a man with a genius for business; he has been a great captain of industry; but he turned aside from his vast commercial operations to devote himself to public affairs. What a noble record! (Cheers.) Yes, it deserves the most hearty cheers, not only of this meeting, but of the whole country.

With regard to vital matters of policy, the views of the National Council are clear and decided. First of all, we will have nothing whatever to do with any return to the "C.D." Acts.

Secondly, we are for the present opposed to compulsory notification. We believe the time is not yet ripe for it. We do not say that a day will never come when it may be wise, but at the present moment we as a Council believe it is not opportune, and we have the concurrence of the experts and of the Government in this view.

As regards prophylaxis, we advocate the provision of facilities for the earliest possible treatment, but we do not approve of artificial prophylaxis. We are decidedly opposed to it now and, I hope, for all time.

What we do advocate is moral prophylaxis in every possible form—religious, educational, and social. It is only, we believe, by strengthening the nation to fight the evil by such influences, and not by lowering the moral standard, that ultimate success can be achieved.

Those in the present situation are the chief articles of our faith. Now, what is it that we are engaged in doing? First, in assisting the Local Government Board to the utmost of our power in getting clinics established throughout the land; and secondly, in inducing patients to resort to them for early treatment. Again, we are promoting the great educational campaign which is being carried out, and it is in this that women can render such invaluable assistance.

The National Council, let me say as my last word, has done a gigantic work in the last twelve months, and those who take the trouble to read our Report will see how great and how varied have been our activities throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is largely due to our efforts that the clinics which are now in beneficent operation were brought into existence. For this is one of those cases in which the machinery of a Government Department is not enough; it needs the force of the people behind the machinery, and then success becomes possible. That success is now assured; and I do not doubt that this time next year we shall have an even more striking tale of progress and achievement to tell.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

June, 1916—1917.

During the year from the end of May, 1916, to the end of May, 1917, the educational campaign inaugurated on the issue of the Report of the Royal Commission in order to combat venereal disease has made considerable progress, not only in Great Britain, but also in the Overseas Dominions. At the instigation of the National Council, and with the support of the leading people in the Union, a strong branch of the National Council has now been formed in South Africa. Communications have been opened with Canada, Australia and New Zealand with the object of forming similar organisations in these Dominions.

The educational work in England has been of a dual nature :—

(1) To give publicity to the facilities for free diagnosis and treatment available under the Public Health Venereal Disease Regulations, 1916, in those areas where these facilities exist.

(2) Where there is delay in establishing these facilities, to do all that is possible in order to convince the locality of the urgent need for their provision without delay.

Broadly speaking, the aim is to convince those members of the civilian population who are infected with the disease that early treatment is essential, and to do all that is possible to create public opinion which will encourage those needing treatment to make free use of the Clinics; in addition, to endeavour by dissemination of the necessary knowledge to protect the majority of the public who are not yet infected, and to secure that the youth of the country should be duly instructed. To do this effectively it is recognised that a complete scheme of educational propaganda must be arranged under efficient control.

On December 8th the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the Propaganda Committee met members of the Association of County Medical Officers, invited their co-operation in the educational campaign and

secured their approval to the suggestion that the branches of the National Council should be organised to cover similar areas to those covered by the schemes for treatment. As a result of this conference, in January last we communicated with the county and county borough authorities, suggesting that branches of the National Council should be formed to cover areas similar to those covered by the Government scheme for the provision of free diagnosis and treatment, and that they should be established at conferences convened by the local authorities, and should include members of the County or County Borough Health Committees on the General Council, and the Mayor, Chairman, and Medical Officer of Health on the Executive. This would secure that the policy for education would be under the supervision of the same authority that was responsible for the provision of the necessary facilities for treatment.

Through the courtesy of the Local Government Board, the National Council is kept informed as to the areas in which treatment schemes have been approved. On receiving this information the Chairman of the County Council or Mayor of the County Borough concerned is communicated with, and the machinery of the Council placed at the disposal of the local authorities for the purpose of organising the local educational campaign through the medium of a branch.

Since May, 1916, branches of the Council, under the auspices of the Mayors of the different County Boroughs have been established in fourteen towns, and there is a Cambridge County Committee under the Presidency of the Chairman of the County Council, in addition to branches that have been formed for Ulster and Glasgow.

Preliminary conferences have been held or other steps taken preparatory to the establishment of branches. It is not usual to establish a branch in a county or county borough until the treatment scheme for the area is in operation. In a certain number of towns where the treatment scheme is not yet complete, courses of lectures or special meetings have been held; this has occurred in twenty places. It is to be regretted that a certain number of the counties and county boroughs have not taken any steps towards providing educational facilities, but we hope that this will be remedied during the coming year.

Legislative Action.

During the past year the matter has received considerable attention from the legislative standpoint. The Parliamentary Committee of the National Council considered and submitted recommendations to the Home Secretary on—

(*a*) The advisability of making the conscious transmission of venereal disease a criminal offence.

(*b*) The advisability of amending the Indecent Advertisement Act in such a way as to prevent the advertising of quack treatment.

(*c*) The recommendation that certain alterations should be made to the law of libel in order to protect the medical profession.

A recommendation was also made to the President of the Local Government Board that the treatment of venereal diseases by unqualified persons should be made illegal.

These four questions were all considered by the Parliamentary Committee of the Council.

Draft Bills were prepared, and deputations were received as follows:—

On November 17th, 1916, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Malcolm Morris, Mr. W. A. Coote, and the Hon. Secretaries presented drafts of the Bills to the then Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and fully discussed with him the urgent need for legislation. After a change of Government on January 17th, the present Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, received Lord Sydenham, Mr. Coote, Sir Malcolm Morris, Mrs. Torrey and the Hon. Secretaries, and the same questions were under consideration and Government action promised.

On January 24th, 1917, the National Council sent representatives to serve on the deputation organised by the Association of Municipal Corporations to Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, in support of the Bill to render the treatment of venereal disease by unqualified persons illegal.

In addition to submitting draft Bills to the Home Office and the Local Government Board, and arranging and supporting deputations, the Council communicated with all Members of Parliament, urging their support for this measure in the interest of the public health.

Through the agency of the National Council the matter was also brought very prominently before Trade and Labour Councils and Social Organisations.

Arrangements were made that the following resolution should be passed by organisations throughout the country, and copies forwarded to the Local Government Board:—

> "That, in view of the grave national dangers arising from the neglect or the improper treatment of venereal diseases, the . . . Committee of the . . . consider that legislation should be introduced, with the least possible delay, for the purpose of rendering it a penal offence for any person other than a qualified medical practitioner to undertake the treatment of venereal diseases."

The question was also emphasised at all conferences and meetings organised under the auspices of the National Council,

with the result that very considerable support for the measure was expressed by constituents to their representing Members of Parliament. In every way the machinery of the Council and its branches was used in order to stimulate public opinion in favour of the proposed legislation.

The Bill received the Royal assent at the end of May. It should be noted that the Act will be in operation in those areas where provision for free diagnosis and treatment exist. The suppression of treatment by unqualified persons in these districts becomes operative at once; the advertisement of quack remedies for venereal diseases becomes illegal on and after November 1st, 1917.*

In making representations to the Home Office on the questions raised in the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, great stress was laid by members of the deputation on the urgent need for adequate facilities for modern methods of treating venereal disease being provided by the Home Office for all persons under sentence; that this treatment should be offered to prisoners, but not made compulsory, and that arrangements should be made wherever possible for the treatment of the women prisoners to be given by medical women.

It was a great satisfaction to the members of the deputation to receive the assurance of Sir George Cave that arrangements on these lines were well in hand.

Mansion House Meeting.

On October 24th, 1916, the Lord Mayor convened a Conference at the Mansion House, attended by representatives of the local authorities of London and the Home Counties, governing bodies of hospitals, the principal social organisations and others.

The speakers were: The Lord Mayor, Lord Sydenham (President, N.C.C.V.D.), Mr. Walter Long (President, Local Government Board at that time), Mr. Herbert Samuel (then Secretary of State for Home Affairs), Mr. A. F. Buxton (Chairman, London County Council), Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Malcolm Morris, and Lady Barrett.

The result of this meeting was very fully reported in the Press, and did much to stimulate public interest in the educational campaign.

Military Lectures.

Since our last Report in June, 1916, 639 lectures have been given to Army officers and men under the auspices of the National Council. At the special request of the Director General of the Army Medical Service, a considerable number of such lectures have been delivered to Officer Cadet Battalions as part of their training, with a view to enabling prospective

*For text of Venereal Disease Act, 1917, see Appendix, page 109.

officers to gain sufficient knowledge of venereal disease to instruct the men with whom they may have to deal. The National Council has also undertaken a large number of lectures to the Special Training Reserve Battalions for boys under nineteen years of age, as it was felt that their instruction was a matter of pressing urgency. Unfortunately the lectures have been considerably hampered by the limited number of medical men available for this important work, and the future outlook is unsatisfactory, owing to a recent further limitation of the supply of lecturers as a result of the demands of the R.A.M.C. for the services of some of their number.

Total number of lectures arranged from the London Office since June 24th, 1916, up to June 12th, 1917, amount to 448.

Approximate number of men addressed, 403,200.

Dr. Wardrop Griffith and Dr. Macalister have experienced the same difficulties owing to shortage of lecturers in the Northern and Western Commands, but despite this they have accomplished a great deal of work.

Total number of lectures given by Dr. Wardrop Griffith in Northern Command since June 8th, 1916, to June 12th, 1917, 111.

Approximate number of men addressed, 78,813.

Approximate number of lectures given in the Western Command from June 24th, 1916, to June 12th, 1917, 80.

Approximate number of men addressed, 30,000.

The total number of lectures therefore arranged during the year in all the Commands amount to 639.

Number of men addressed, 503,013.

Total number of lectures to troops given since the formation of the National Council in 1914 up to date, 1,644.

Approximate total number of men addressed since the formation of the National Council, 1,279,062.

Conferences with Religious and Social Organisations.

In order to secure the active co-operation of the religious organisations in the educational campaign, a special conference was convened at the Queen's Hall, on March 9th, 1917, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Addresses were given to the representative clergy, priests, ministers and rabbis, by Sir Thomas Barlow and Sir Malcolm Morris, the Archbishop being supported on the platform by His Eminence Cardinal Bourne's representative, Monsignor Provost Brown, by Dr. Scott Lidgett and other representatives of the Free Church Council, and by the Chief Rabbi. The result of this meeting has been that a number of the Bishops of the Church of England have advised the Rural Deans to consider the question of co-operating with the National Council at their Ruri-Decanal Conferences during April and May. Several of such Conferences have already been addressed by National Council

lecturers. It is proposed that similar Conferences for ministers of religion should be arranged for the provinces; a date has already been fixed for one by the Liverpool Branch, and one is in contemplation for the Northumberland and Durham areas, to be arranged by the Newcastle Branch.

Lying-in Hospitals.

Representatives of the medical staffs of the principal lying-in hospitals conferred with the Medical Committee on November 27th, 1916, in order to consider whether it would be possible to arrange for adequate accommodation to be provided without delay for pregnant women needing treatment for venereal disease. Owing to the fact that the lying-in hospitals had not been included in the London County Council scheme, no financial grants were at present available, and in some of the hospitals certain structural alterations would be necessary in order to deal with these cases. It was agreed by the representatives of the hospitals present that they would bring the matter prominently before their Boards in order to arrange for adequate provision at the earliest possible date, but it was felt unlikely that arrangements would be made to include the lying-in hospitals before the London County Council scheme was extended to embrace a financial grant.

Secondary Education.

On June 7th, 1916, a Conference was held to consider what steps should be taken by the National Council in order to secure that boys at preparatory and public schools should receive the necessary instruction, and to ascertain the opinion of educationalists as to the best form of instruction to give.

A special meeting was held of representatives of the National Council, including Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir John McClure, and Sir Malcolm Morris, and representatives of the Assistant Masters' Association, Preparatory Schools Association, Incorporated Association of Headmasters, Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters, Private Schools Association, Headmasters' Conference, etc.

As a result of this meeting the Headmasters' Conference again considered the matter at a special meeting, and issued a circular letter to their members, signed by the Chairman and other members of the Committee of the Headmasters' Conference. In this communication all masters were asked to communicate with the parents of their pupils in order to ascertain whether the parents themselves would give the boys the necessary instruction in matters of sex, and in the case of elder boys warning with regard to existing dangers. In the event of the parents not wishing to undertake this duty it was recommended that the headmaster should announce to the parents his intention of giving the necessary information himself.

A similar meeting was arranged in connection with Secondary Schools for Girls, and as a result of this preliminary meeting on July 7th, a Conference of Headmistresses was held at the Royal Society of Medicine, attended by approximately 400 headmistresses of Girls' Secondary Schools from all parts of the country. This meeting was addressed by Mrs. Scharlieb, and as a sequel two special courses of lectures were arranged for headmistresses in order to give them an opportunity of making themselves conversant with the facts. One course of lectures was held at the beginning of the summer holidays, the second at the end of the summer holidays. These courses were fully attended, and the result has been that in many places where branches have since been formed or courses of lectures organised, the Council has had the warm and effective support of the leading educationalists of the district.

Friendly Societies.

Since our last Report the question of the payment of sickness benefit by Approved Societies to members suffering from venereal disease has been greatly advanced. Dr. O. May addressed both the Annual Conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies and the National Conference of Friendly Societies on this subject, and in both cases resolutions were passed in favour of amending the misconduct rule so as to permit sickness benefit to be paid in these cases.

Since then the principal industrial Approved Societies have given effect to this resolution, and more recently several of the bigger friendly societies have adopted a similar course.

As a result venereal diseases will be treated on the lines of other diseases, and members suffering from them will be encouraged to seek proper treatment at the earliest possible moment. It may be further noted that Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. A. Fulton and Dr. O. May gave evidence on this subject before the Departmental Committee on National Health Insurance and Administration, who in their final report pronounced in favour of the payment of sickness benefit in cases of members of Approved Societies suffering from venereal disease.

Finance.

Appeals were issued during 1916 to the public with most satisfactory results, the donations thus obtained amounting to nearly £15,000. Expenditure is now being incurred at the rate of about £600 a month, and the Council must therefore look forward to a renewal of their efforts to raise funds at no very distant date.

The expenditure connected with the issue of these appeals has been very considerable; but it must always be borne in mind that the literature issued has served a double purpose.

The form of our appeals has been designed with a view to forming a valuable part of our educational campaign. In those circumstances it was felt right to charge a considerable proportion—namely, three-fourths—of the appeal expenditure to the Propaganda Account. None of the other items of expediture during the year, which amounted in all to a little over £3,000, seem to call for any observations.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

Prophylaxis.

At the beginning of the year the subject of the artificial prophylaxis of venereal diseases was brought into prominence as the result of certain correspondence in the medical and lay press. It was felt desirable that the Council should define its attitude towards this question, and accordingly the Executive Committtee was summoned on February 6th to a special meeting at which certain other members of the Council were invited to be present. After considerable discussion, during which it was pointed out that the prime function of the Council was to render effective the principal recommendations of the Royal Commission, and that the latter contained no mention of prophylaxis, it was decided that it was undesirable for the Council to take steps in the direction of a campaign in favour of prophylactic teaching. Subsequently the Executive Committee passed the two following resolutions, which expressed the attitude of the large majority of those present in regard to this matter :—

(1) That a distinction can be drawn between prophylaxis and early treatment.

(2) That for the present at least it would be unwise for the National Council to go beyond the proposals of the Royal Commission.

Compulsory Detention.

An informal conference between representatives of the National Council, members of the London Branch of the National Association of Probation Officers, prison visitors and magistrates met at Bank Buildings on March 6th. The need for the provision of some sort of accommodation for women under remand, where facilities for treatment could be provided, was clearly demonstrated. The *pros* and *cons* of the policy of compulsory detention for treatment was considered, but the National Council saw no cause to alter their policy of supporting the voluntary system.

Notification.

In the autumn of last year agitation in favour of notification was inaugurated both in the Press and by deputation to Government Departments. The National Council were conscious of the deterrent effect that notification would be likely

to have on attendance at the clinics. A Conference was therefore convened between the members of the Propaganda Committee of the National Council and representative people who were urging notification, on September 11th, 1916. The question was very fully discussed and an agreement reached by which those in favour of notification agreed to postpone their campaign for the time being.

Instruction of Girls in Industrial Life.

At the invitation of the Moral Education Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association representatives of the National Council attended a meeting of that Committee in order to consider what steps should be taken to protect women and girls ignorant of the existence of venereal disease, and imported into various congested areas for munition and other war work, from the dangers of venereal disease.

As a result of this Conference special cards of warning were prepared by the Young Women's Christian Association, in consultation with the National Council, that could be issued by Welfare Workers and others to the girls under their care and, when necessary, could be distributed at stations. Arrangements were also made for the instruction of Welfare Workers. The Y.W.C.A. convened a Conference of a large number of their workers from all over the country at the Morley Hall on March 13th, 1917, when the National Council provided a course of three lectures to be given in the one day. As a development of this a number of addresses have since been given in munition and other works for the employees.

The course of lectures arranged by the Council has now become part of the Training Course for Welfare Workers trained by the Y.W.C.A.

Condition of the Streets.

Various bodies approached the National Council with a request that they would take some action in order to improve the condition of the streets in relation to the amount of loitering and solicitation which it was alleged took place in certain of the London areas.

The question was considered at two meetings attended by Sir Edward Henry and representatives of the Women Police Service and of the Women Patrols of the National Union of Women Workers. The matter was also fully discussed by the Executive Committee of the National Council, and it was agreed that although individual members of the National Council would do all they could to stimulate efforts being made by other organisations, that it was not within the province of the Council themselves to take steps to establish any fresh organisation.

ANALYSIS OF PROPAGANDA WORK.

England and Wales.

Owing to the fact that venereal disease is largely an urban disease, the National Council have during the past year concentrated their attention on the thickly populated industrial areas, and have not yet attempted to extend their organisation to the rural districts—that is, in the counties—except in certain places where the existence of large military camps has led to the need for educational work being undertaken at once.

BRANCH COMMITTEES.

Treatment Schemes Approved by the Local Government Board.

BRANCH.	DATE OF FORMATION.
Bath	February 14th, 1917.
Birmingham	September 15th, 1916.
Cambridge County	May 19th, 1917.
Dewsbury	May 25th, 1917.
Gloucester	April 13th, 1917.
Leicester	November 16th, 1916.
Liverpool Medical Institution Branch, including Bootle, Wallasey and Birkenhead (Scheme not approved)	July 12th, 1916.
London and Home Counties (Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, London, Middlesex, Surrey, Croydon, East Ham, West Ham).	February 26th, 1917.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	March 28th, 1917.
Southport	April 20th, 1917.
South Shields	March 2nd, 1917.
Tynemouth	April 3rd, 1917.

Some Provision for Treatment made, but Scheme not yet Approved.

Bournemouth	March 9th, 1917.
Walsall	February 9th, 1917
York	October 27th, 1916.

CONFERENCES HELD OR BRANCHES IN PROCESS OF FORMATION.

Treatment Scheme approved by the Local Government Board.

Beds. County.
Durham County.
Wiltshire.
Bradford.
Brighton.
Coventry.
Halifax.
Leeds.
Portsmouth.
Rotherham.
Wakefield.

Some provision for treatment made, but Scheme not approved by Local Government Board.

Cheshire.
Dorsetshire.
Gloucestershire.
Huddersfield.
Plymouth.
Somersetshire.
Southampton.

DISTRICTS WHERE THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Treatment Schemes approved by the Local Government Board.

Derbyshire.
Leicestershire.
Nottinghamshire.
Sussex (East).
Sussex (West)
Cardiff.
Hull.
Manchester.
Norwich.
Nottingam.
Sunderland.
Swansea.
St. Helens.
Warrington.

Treatment Schemes in partial operation though not yet formally approved by the Local Government Board.

Brecon County.
Hampshire.
Yorkshire (West Riding).

Treatment Schemes not yet in operation.

Cornwall County.
Cumberland County.
Denbighshire.
Devon County.
Lancashire.
Shropshire.
Staffordshire.
Worcestershire.
Blackburn.
Bristol.
Chester.
Exeter.
Middlesbrough.
Oldham.
Oxford.
Preston.
Reading.
Sheffield.
Stoke-on-Trent.
West Hartlepool.
Wigan.

DISTRICTS WHERE NO RESPONSE IS FORTHCOMING FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Treatment Schemes approved by the Local Government Board.

Herefordshire.
Isle of Ely.
Norfolk County.
Northamptonshire.
Northumberland.
Pembroke County.
Radnorshire.
Suffolk (East).
Yorkshire (East Riding).
Barrow-in-Furness.*
Dudley.
Great Yarmouth.
Hastings.*
Northampton.
Salford.*
Suffolk (West).
Warwickshire.

Treatment Schemes approved by the Local Government Board but not yet in operation.

Isle of Wight.
Soke of Peterborough.
Westmorland.
Ipswich.

Treatment Schemes in partial operation though not yet formally approved by the Local Government Board.

Cardiganshire. Carmarthenshire. Glamorganshire.

Treatment Schemes not yet in operation.

Anglesey County.
Berkshire.
Carnarvonshire.
Flintshire.
Merioneth County.
Monmouthshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Oxfordshire.
Rutland County.
Yorkshire (North Riding).
Barnsley.
Blackpool.
Bolton.
Burnley.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury.
Canterbury.
Carlisle.
Huntingdonshire.
Lincolnshire (Holland Division).
Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).
Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).*
Derby.
Eastbourne.
Gateshead.
Grimsby.
Lincoln.
Merthyr Tydfil.
Newport, Mon.
Smethwick.
Southend-on-Sea.
Stockport.
West Bromwich.
Wolverhampton.
Worcester.

* Lectures given.

Ireland.

The Public Health (Prevention of and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, has not yet been made applicable to Ireland. We understand that fresh legislation is in contemplation to reconstitute the existing sanitary areas to enable treatment schemes to be administered on the basis of the county areas as they are in England, Wales and Scotland. Urgent representations are, however, being made to the Irish Local Government Board to permit the Act being applied to those existing areas which embrace large industrial centres and ports—that is, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Galway.

The initiative was taken in Belfast by the Medical Society and the University, and a branch of the National Council was formed on January 18th, 1917, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, and is undertaking excellent work in Belfast and district.

Resolutions have been passed by the Branch and by other representative organisations and forwarded to the Local Government Board of Ireland, urging the provision of facilities for free diagnosis and treatment.

In Dublin the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons have made similar representations, and the question of the formation of a branch there is under consideration.

Scotland.

The Scottish Local Government Board did not issue their original circular to the local authorities until October 26th, 1916, three months after the issue of a similar circular by the English Local Government Board. On the issue of the circular the National Council immediately placed their organisation for educational purposes at the disposal of the Scottish Local Government Board, and communicated with the local authorities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee, suggesting the organisation of representative committees on similar lines to that adopted in England. A strong branch of the Council was formed in Glasgow on March 12th, 1917. The matter is now under consideration at Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

CIVILIAN LECTURES.

June 24th, 1916—June 13th, 1917.

With regard to lectures, courses to women social workers and teachers, to responsible men, and single meetings in clubs, factories, shops, etc., have been held as shown in the list appended. In those districts where branches of the Council exist no mention of any activities undertaken after the establishment of the branch has been made, as these are included in the Reports from branches. Such districts are marked with a star. The sincere thanks of the Council are due to the lecturers and to those who have undertaken the local organisation of the courses.

The course arranged for the women social workers usually consists of four lectures, as follows :—

Lecture I. "The Responsibilties of Parenthood."
Lecture II. "Venereal Diseases."
Lecture III. "The Report of the Royal Commission."
Lecture IV. "Social Prevention."

In the early days an introductory lecture entitled "The Weakness of Ignorance" was often given, but the recent change of public opinion has been such as to render this no longer necessary in the majority of places.

	Lecturer.
ASHFORD.	
Two lectures to the responsible women, January 24th and February 17th, 1917.	Miss March, B.SC. Miss Douie, M.B.
AYLESBURY.	
Single lecture for mothers, February 15th, 1917.	Miss Douie, M.B.
BARNET.	
Course of four lectures to the women social workers, January 5th to 26th, 1917.	Miss M. Royden. Miss N. March, B.SC. Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D. Miss Wakefield.
***BATH.**	
Conference of representative men and women, February 14th.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
Course of five lectures to the women social workers, December 10th, 1916, to February 7th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Sturge, M.D. Miss Wakefield (two lectures).
BEDFORD.	
Conference of representative men men and women for North Beds., April 21st, 1917.	Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S. Mrs. Herbert Knowles.
BERKHAMSTED.	
Single lecture for responsible women February 22nd, 1917.	Miss Douie, M.B.
BRADFORD.	
Conference of representative men and women, July 14th, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D.
Course of five lectures to women social workers, January 17tn to February 14th, 1917.	Miss Cowlin. Dr. Laura Veale (two lectures). Mrs. A. C. Gotto. Miss F. J. Wakefield.
Course of four lectures to responsible men, February 8th to March 8th, 1917.	C. J. Macalister, M.D., F.R.C.P. J. H. Rowe, M.B., C.M. (Bradford). Major Harford Hawkins. Another.

	Lecturer.
BRISTOL.	
Course of five lectures in duplicate to women social workers and teachers, March 7th to April 4th, 1917.	Miss F. J. Wakefield. Miss M. Douie, M.B. Mrs. A. C. Gotto. Miss K. Douglas. Miss N. March, B.SC.
CARDIFF.	
Course of four lectures to the women social workers, October 18th to November 8th, 1916.	Miss Royden. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Sturge, M.D. Miss Neilans.
COLCHESTER.	
Course of four lectures to the women social workers, October 31st to November 21st, 1916.	Miss M. Royden. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Rawlins, M.D. Miss F. J. Wakefield.
COVENTRY.	
Representative conference, April 20th, 1917.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
DEVIZES.	
Single lecture to women, May 16th, 1917.	Miss F. J. Wakefield.
***DEWSBURY.**	
Conference of representative men and women, May 25th, 1917.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
DUNSTABLE.	
Ruri-decanal conference, June 6th 1917.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART, K.C.V.O., M.D.
EAST GRINSTEAD.	
Single lecture to women, March 14th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
***GLASGOW.**	
Public meeting, March 12th, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D.
HASTINGS.	
Single lecture to men, March 12th, 1917.	Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S.
Single lecture to women, March 15th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
HEREFORD.	
Women's meeting, May 10th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.

	Lecturer.
LEEDS.	
Course of four lectures to women social workers, October 20th to November 17th, 1916.	Miss M. Royden. Dr. Laura Veale (two lectures). Miss F. J. Wakefield.
Single lecture to teachers of Yorkshire Training School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, October 14th, 1916.	Miss M. Rawlins, M.D.
Address to members of Leeds Luncheon Club, May 7th, 1917.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART., M.D.
Public meeting, May 7th, 1917.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART., M.D. Miss Cowlin.
***LEICESTER.**	
Course of five lectures to women social workers, October 6th to November 3rd, 1916.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. Miss N. March, B.SC. Dr. Sarah Gray. Miss Neilans. Miss F. J. Wakefield.
LEWES.	
Single lecture for women, April 3rd, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
LINCOLNSHIRE NURSING ASSOCIATION.	
Three lectures to midwives, Scunthorpe, Lincoln, and Grimsby, April 11th, 13th, and 14th, 1917.	Dr. Laura Veale.
***LIVERPOOL.**	
Conference of representative men and women, July 12th, 1916.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART., M.D. Mrs. A. C. Gotto. C. J. Macalister, M.D., F.R.C.P. F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S. Sir Arthur Newsholme, C.B., M.D.
***LONDON.**	
Cricklewood: Single lecture to women, February 23rd, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
Fulham: Single lecture to women, February 14th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, West Central Girls' Club, three lectures to members, January 25th to February 8th, 1917.	Mrs. Torrey. Miss A. Benham, M.D. Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.

*LONDON—*cont.*	*Lecturer.*
National Organisation of Girls' Clubs: Conference of Club Leaders, February 13th, 1917.	Mrs. Torrey.
Poplar: Two lectures to responsible men, February 2nd and 9th, 1917.	Mr. J. Chance. Dr. Otto May.
Poplar: Course of four lectures to women social workers, February 2nd to February 23rd, 1917.	Miss V. Trench. Miss L. Fairfield, M.D. Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. Mrs. Torrey.
Putney: Single lecture to mothers, February 7th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
Walworth and District Co-operative Guild: Single lecture to members, February 20th, 1917.	Mr. J. Chance.
Young Women's Christian Association. Conference of Welfare Workers, March 13th, 1917.	Miss V. Trench. Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
Conference of representative men and women, February 26th, 1917.	The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Southwark. Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
LUTON.	
Conference of representative men and women for South Beds., April 18th, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D. Mrs. Herbert Knowles.
Messrs. G. Kent, Ltd.: Address to girl employees, April 26th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
MANCHESTER.	
Course of six lectures to teachers in conjunction with the Eugenics Education Society, September 28th to November 2nd, 1916.	Dr. D'Ewart. Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. Miss M. Rawlins, M.D., (two lectures). Miss Wakefield (two lectures).
Course of four lectures to women social workers, October 5th to October 26th, 1916.	Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. Miss M. Rawlins, M.D. (two lectures). Miss Wakefield.
MILTON ERNEST.	
Ruri-decanal conference, May 1st, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D.

*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	*Lecturer.*
Conference of representative men and women, March 28th, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
NORWICH.	
Course of four lectures to women social workers, November 10th to December 1st, 1916.	Miss Douglas. Miss M. L. Boileau, M.B. (two lectures). Miss Wakefield.
NOTTINGHAM.	
Mass meeting of working men and women, March 18th, 1917.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E. Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
Single lecture to members of Nottingham Women's Liberal Union, May 8th, 1917.	Dr. Sarah Gray.
OLDHAM.	
Course of three lectures to women social workers, May 11th to 25th, 1917.	Miss K. Douglas (two lectures). Dr. Laura Veale.
PLYMOUTH.	
Public meeting, January 16th, 1917.	Dr. Otto May.
Course of four lectures to women social workers, May 23rd to June 13th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. (two lectures). Miss M. Douie, M.B. Miss Wakefield.
Course of four lectures to responsible men, May 23rd to June 14th, 1917.	Major Darwin. Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D. Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, D.D. Mr. E. R. T. Clarkson, M.A., F.R.C.S.
PORTSMOUTH.	
Course of four lectures to women social workers, October 18th to November 8th, 1916.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Rawlins, M.D. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
Single lecture to men, October 22nd, 1916.	Mr. E. R. T. Clarkson, M.A., F.R.C.S.
Single lecture to women, March 26th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
Mass meeting for men, May 13th, 1917.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.

	Lecturer.
RADLETT.	
Single lecture to mothers, February 20th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
READING.	
Single lecture to the members of the Berkshire County Union of the B.W.T.A., March 30th, 1917.	Miss K. Douglas.
ROTHERHAM.	
Conference of representative men and women, August 31st, 1916.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART., K.C.V.O., M.D.
SALFORD.	
Teachers included in the special course given in Manchester, September 28th to November 2nd, 1916.	
SALISBURY.	
Course of four lectures to women social workers, February 7th to 28th, 1917.	Miss V. Trench. Miss March, B.SC. Miss M. Douie, M.B. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
Two lectures to teachers, February 7th and 14th, 1917.	Miss V. Trench. Miss N. March, B.SC.
Single lecture to mothers, February 7th, 1917.	Miss V. Trench.
Single lecture to girls, March 7th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
Lecture to students of Diocesan Training College for Elementary teachers, March 12th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
Conference of representative men and women, March 21st, 1917.	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D. Lady Hulse.
Two lectures to responsible men, March 28th and April 4th, 1917.	Mr. G. A. Goodwin. Dr. Frank Collie.
SHEFFIELD.	
Conference of representative men and women, July 27th, 1916.	Sir Thomas Barlow, BART, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Course of four lectures to women social workers, October 11th to November 8th, 1917.	Miss Cowlin. Dr. Laura Veale. Mrs. Naish, M.B. Miss Neilans.
SOUTH FARNBOROUGH.	
Address to girl employees at Royal Aircraft Factory, April 28th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.

*SOUTHPORT.	*Lecturer.*
Conference of representative men and women, April 20th, 1917.	C. J. Macalister, M.D., F.R.C.P. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
*SOUTH SHIELDS.	
Conference of representative men and women, March 2nd, 1917.	Mrs. A. C. Gotto. Major Harford Hawkins.
STOKE-ON-TRENT.	
Single meeting for women, March 29th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
TAUNTON.	
Single lecture to the members of the West Somerset Midwives Association, May 29th, 1917.	Miss M. Douie, M.B.
WADHURST.	
Public meeting of Deanery, April 17th, 1917.	The Right Rev. The Bishop of Lewes. Miss M. Douie, M.B.
WAKEFIELD.	
Conference of representative men and women, July 21st, 1916.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Course of four lectures to women social workers, November 16th to December 7th, 1916.	Mrs. Torrey. Dr. Laura Veale (two lectures). Miss Neilans.
*WALSALL.	
Conference of representative men and women, February 9th, 1917.	J. Robertson, M.D., B.SC. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
WELLS.	
Course of three lectures to women social workers, March 6th to 22nd, 1917.	Miss Wakefield. Miss M. Douie, M.B. Miss N. March, B.SC.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.	
Representative men's meeting, March 14th, 1917.	Major Harford Hawkins.
WILLESBOROUGH.	
Two meetings to women, December 13th and January 8th, 1917.	Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Douie, M.B.
WINCHESTER.	
Course of five lectures to women social workers, February 22nd to March 22nd, 1917.	Mrs. Torrey. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Douie, M.B. Miss K. Douglas. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
Single lecture to mothers, March 22nd, 1917.	Mrs. A. C. Gotto.

	Lecturer.
WISBECH.	
Two lectures to women, November 25th, 1916, and January 27th, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC. Miss M. Douie, M.B.
WOOLWICH.	
Four lectures in duplicate to women employees at Army Pay Office, January 22nd, 1917.	Miss W. Cullis, D.SC.
***YORK.**	
Course of four lectures to women social workers, October 24th to November 14th, 1916.	Miss Cowlin. Miss N. March, B.SC. Miss M. Rawlins, M.D. Miss Wakefield.
Conference of representative men and women, October 27th, 1916.	Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E. Mrs. A. C. Gotto.

MILITARY LECTURES.

The following is the total number of lectures arranged from the London Office of the Council since June 24th, 1916, up to June 12th, 1917:—

Lectures to Cadets	89
Aldershot Command	11
Eastern "	278
London "	41
Southern "	8
Western "	11
Total	448

Name of Lecturer.	Number of Lectures.	Approximate Number of Men Addressed
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., M.D.	16	14,400
Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., M.D. ..	25	22,500
Dr. E. R. T. Clarkson	26	23,400
Dr. Frank Collie	16	14,400
Sir John Collie, M.D.	2	1,800
Colonel Cottell	35	31,500
Major T. S. Hele, R.A.M.C. (T)	1	900
Dr. J. Campbell McClure	40	36,000
Captain MacLachlan, R.A.M.C.	2	1,800
Dr. Mackinnon	1	900
Dr. O. May	134	120,600
Professor Monro	3	2,700
Sir John Moore	1	900
Dr. R. J. Ryle	3	2,700
Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S.	112	100,800

Name of Lecturer.	Number of Lectures.	Approximate Number of Men Addressed
Dr. W. J. Tyson	6	5,400
Captain S. G. Vinter	10	9,000
Dr. Douglas White	11	9,900
Mr. M. T. Williams, F.R.C.S.	4	3,600

REPORT ON LECTURES IN THE WESTERN COMMAND, JUNE, 1916, TO JUNE, 1917.

The Committee regrets very much that the work in the Western Command has been greatly lessened this year owing to the fact that lecturers have not been available. Most of those who devoted themselves so assiduously to this work last year are either on active service abroad or are so much occupied with military service at home as to be unable to go to distant camps. In several instances the plan has been adopted of visiting the camps and addressing the medical officers of the battalions who, in turn, instruct the troops on uniform lines. Dr. Macalister addressed the medical officers at Oswestry in November, and afterwards received reports that the following battalions had received lectures :—

Res. Battalion 4th Cheshire Regt.
" " 4th Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
" " 1st Hereford Regt.
" " 1st Monmouth Regt.
" " 4th Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.
" " 5th King's Liverpool Regt.
" " 7th " " "
" " 10th (Scottish) K.L.R.
" " 4th King's Own (Royal Lancs.)
" " 4th S. Lancs. Regt.
3/1st Montgomery Yeomanry.
3/1st Glamorgan "
3/1st Pembroke "
3/1st Welsh Horse "
3/1st Denbigh "
3/1st Cheshire "
3/1st Shropshire "
A. S. C.
23rd Works Battalion (K.L.R.)
West Lancs. Field Ambulances.
Welsh Field Ambulances.
Hospital Staff.

Dr. Macalister lectured to the Scottish Battalion personally.

On various dates lectures were given by Dr. Macalister at Kinmel Park, to the cadets at the Engineer Training Centre at Deganwy, and to the Reserve Centres at Prees Heath.

Dr. Atkin, Dr. Fred Wilson, Dr. Broad, Dr. Hopkinson, Dr. Collinson and Capt. Hamilton have delivered lectures respectively at Oswestry, Hightown, Litherland, Heaton Moor, Preston and Deganwy.

Approximately 30,000 men have been lectured to, and the total number of pamphlets circulated amounts to—

Pamphlet A.	...	...	21,800
„ B.	...	...	41,698

It is hoped in the coming year to appoint a Medical Officer who will have time to visit the camps more systematically and more frequently.

C. J. MACALISTER,
Hon. Secretary, Western Command.

REPORT ON LECTURES IN THE NORTHERN COMMAND, JUNE, 1916, TO JUNE, 1917.

In the last annual report the returns were brought up to date of June 8th, 1916, inclusive, the figures being as follows :—

			Officers and Men.
Lectures by T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.	163	to	107,889
„ others	69	„	27,860
	232		135,749

Since then 111 lectures to 78,813 officers and men have been given by Dr. T. Wardrop Griffith in the following centres, viz.:—

York	... 7	lectures	Pocklington	... 1	lecture
Catterick	.. 4	„	Skipton ...	... 1	„
Leeds	... 4	„	Tyne Garrison	... 15	„
Harrogate	... 7	„	(including Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields, Seton Delavel, Sunderland, East and West Boldon, Blyth, Tynemouth, Wallsend and Horton Hutments).		
Newark	... 4	„			
Ripon	... 51	„			
Grantham	... 14	„			
Doncaster	... 2	„			
Bramham Moor	1	„			

Figures from the beginning :—

Lectures by T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.	274	to	186,702
„ others (as already noted)	69	„	27,860
	343	„	214,562

T. WARDROP GRIFFITH,
Hon. Secretary, Northern Command.

REPORTS OF BRANCHES.

NATIONAL COUNCIL (SOUTH AFRICA) FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

President:

Right Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes. (Chief Justice of the Union of South Africa.)

Vice-Presidents:

His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town.
Hon. Mr. Justice Searle.

Honorary Treasurer:

T. Maskew Miller, Esq.

Honorary Secretary:

A. J. S. Lewis, Esq., "Heanor," Newlands, South Africa.

Executive Committee:

Dr. E. B. Fuller (*Chairman*).
Dr. Charles Anderson.
Mrs. John Brown.
Dr. W. E. de Korte.
Col. James Dick.
J. C. Gibson, Esq.
Rev. Dr. McClure.
T. Maskew Miller, Esq.
Howard Pim, Esq.
Mrs. Solly.
Miss Solomon.
Rev. Father Turner.

In April, 1917, the National Council (South Africa) for Combating Venereal Diseases was established under the Presidency of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, supported by a strong Executive Committee.

Previous to this several informal conferences had been held in Cape Town of those interested in the subject, and on February 10th, 1917, a circular letter was issued throughout South Africa to those believed to be interested in social effort, inviting them to become members of the General Council.

The National Council (South Africa) have adopted practically the same constitution and aims and objects as the parent body. The Headquarters for 1917 will be at Cape Town.

BATH BRANCH.

Chairman:

His Worship the Mayor, Guildhall, Bath.

Hon. Secretary:

Mrs. Hignett, Hodshill, Southstoke.

Executive Committee:

The Sub-Sanitary Hospital Committee, including Dr. Symonds, Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Bath.
Dr. Preston King, Barton, Southstoke Road, Bath.
Dr. Scott, 28, The Circus, Bath.
Mr. Thomas Vezey, 3, Paragon, Bath.

REPORT OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

This campaign commenced with an initial meeting held in December, when Dr. Cullis spoke to the women social workers and others interested in the subject.

The result of this was that the National Council's course of lectures was commenced in January. This consisted of four lectures and a conference.

Following this we had a week's campaign amongst the mothers and working women of Bath, when Dr. Douie and Miss Trench came down, and each addressed two meetings daily.

About the same time a ten-days' campaign was undertaken by Mr. Goodwin, of the National Council, amongst the men of the community.

We have just completed a special course of lectures on sex hygiene, and how to instruct the young in sex matters. These were given by Miss March, B.Sc., to teachers and social workers, and were very much appreciated by those who attended.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Lectures given to—

Social workers :—

Dr. Cullis; National Council course of four lectures and a conference; five lectures by Miss March.

Educationalists :—

Same as social workers.

Ministers of religion and friendly societies :—

The conference and men's campaign of ten days. Speakers : Mr. Goodwin and Dr. Marsh.

The general public :—

This included the mothers and working women and girls of Bath; a week's campaign. Speakers: Dr. Douie and Miss Trench. Some of these people also attending the conference.

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME.

This work is in abeyance at the moment. Much good work can be done in future through the baby clinic and the mother's school, which has been in existence here for several years. Also the midwives are now organised, and the fully-qualified ones have attended the courses of lectures. The voluntary workers in connection with the baby clinic attended Miss March's course of lectures as part of a whole course of ten which they were to have.

ALICE HIGNETT,
Honorary Secretary.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH BATH COMMITTEE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES, MARCH 20TH TO MARCH 30TH.

Special campaign for men. Speakers: Mr. Goodwin (National Council) and Dr. Marsh, of Bath.

March 20.—Lecture at Guildhall.

,, 21.—Organising and arranging meetings as follows:—

,, 22.—Talk to senior boys of the King Edward School.
Guildhall lecture as advertised.

,, 23.—Specimen talk to senior boys of Walcot Council School.
Address to Men's Meeting, Walcot Parish Room.

,, 25.—Meeting at Ebenezer Hall, P.S.A.
Address to senior Sunday School boys at Vineyards Church from Free Church Schools.

,, 26.—Meeting at Y.M.C.A. (evening).

,, 27.—Address to senior students at Monkton Combe College.
Address to senior boys at Green Park College.
Conference with Masters of Elementary Schools at the invitation of H.M.I., G. H. Grindrod, Esq.
Guildhall lecture, Dr. Marsh.

,, 28.—Address at Winsley Sanatorium.

,, 29.—Guildhall lecture.

,, 30.—Address to senior boys at Widcombe Elementary School.

And other meetings to men.

Special campaign for women. Speakers: Miss V. Trench and Miss M. Douie, M.B.

March 19.—Address to mothers.
,, 19.—Address to members of Girls' Club.
,, 20.—Address to mothers (both speakers).
,, 21.—Talk to factory workers.
,, 21.—Address to Women's Co-operative Guild.
,, 22.—Address to mothers in Guildhall (both speakers).
,, 22.—Address to girls—shop, servants, clubs, etc.—(both speakers).
,, 23.—Address to working women (both speakers).

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.

President:

Alderman Neville Chamberlain, J.P., Westbourne, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston.

Vice-Presidents:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Birmingham, Bishops Croft, Somerset Road, Edgbaston.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Birmingham, Oscott College, Birmingham.

Hon. Treasurer:

W. Byng Kenrick, Esq., Metchley House, Edgbaston.

Hon. Secretaries:

W. Pemberton Fooks, Esq., M.A., M.B. (Cantab), 4, Harborne Road, Edgbaston.
Mrs. Harold Murray, 37, Sandon Road, Edgbaston.

Members of the Executive Committee:

W. A. Cadbury (Chairman), West Hills, King's Norton.
B. J. Aston, Esq., 99, Kingsbury Road, Erdington.
Col. Gilbert Barling, F.R.C.S., Blyth Court, Norfolk Road, Edgbaston.
Mrs. George Cadbury, Manor House, Northfield.
Miss Cooper, Bishop Ryder's School, Birmingham.
William Darby, Esq., J.P., 5, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston.
Douglas Heath, Esq., M.D.Lond., 1, Portland Road, Edgbaston.
The Ven. Archdeacon Hopton, Moseley Vicarage, Birmingham.
Mrs. Lofthouse, Endcliffe Cottage, Friary Road, Handsworth Wood.
Mr. Christopher Martin, F.R.C.S., 35, George Road, Edgbaston.
Miss Ewing Matheson, Bethany, Loveday Street, Birmingham.
Mrs. Osler, Fallowfield, Norfolk Road, Edgbaston.
The Right Rev. Mgr. Parkinson, D.D., Oscott College, Birmingham.
John Rigby, Esq., English Martyrs School, Sparkhill.
John Robertson, Esq., M.D., B.Sc., Public Health Department, Council House, Birmingham.
Rev. J. M. Lloyd Thomas, 47, Frederick Road, Edgbaston.
Mrs. Elgood Turner, M.S.Lond., St. Philip's Place, Birmingham.
Miss Rubery, 13, Highfield Road, Edgbaston.

SPEAKERS.

Medical Men.

Dr. J. A. Ainscow.
Dr. B. C. Aldren.
Dr. E. W. Assinder.
Dr. G. J. Branson.
Dr. Hartley Bunting.
Dr. W. B. Featherstone.
Dr. Pemberton Fooks.
Dr. J. Ganner.
Dr. Douglas Heath.
Dr. J. Furneau Jordan.
Dr. B. Jordan.
Dr. W. T. Lydall.
Dr. John Robertson.
Dr. David Rowlands.
Dr. Stephen Southall.

Medical Women.

Dr. Mary Clark.
Dr. Helen Fairley.
Dr. R. L. Molloy.
Dr. Jessie Stookes.
Mrs. Elgood Turner, M.S. Lond.
Dr. Lena Walker.
Dr. Beatrice Webb.

The Birmingham Branch was formed in September, 1916. It now numbers over 200 members. Ten meetings of the Executive Committee have been held since the formation of the Branch. Their activities have been chiefly directed towards the arrangement of public meetings to rouse and educate public opinion, and towards the organisation and training of a body of lay speakers competent and willing to help the Branch in their educational campaign. The Branch has invited societies such as Adult Schools, Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods, and Co-operative Guilds to make application for lectures. The panel now includes 66 lay speakers (40 men and 26 women). A lending and reference library has been formed which is kept at the Public Health. Department, Council House, where a room has been kindly placed at the service of the Branch by the Medical Officer of Health The library is free to speakers and members of the Branch and includes all the literature issued by the National Council.

During the year the following lectures have been given :

Social Workers.

Five lectures, audience (women) 300; given by Dr. Jane Walker, Dr. Helen Fairley, and Miss Norah March.

Educationalists.

Two lectures for training men speakers; given by Dr. Douglas Heath and Prof. Muirhead.

Four lectures to women speakers and Council House Health Visitors: given by Dr. Mary Clarke, Dr. Furneau Jordan, and Dr. Helen Fairley.

Ministers of Religion.

About 20 attended Dr. Heath's and Prof. Muirhead's lectures.

Friendly Societies.

A lecture to the Birmingham and District Friendly Societies Council was given by Dr. Robertson.

General Public.

Meeting for men, audience 900, addressed by Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O. Chairman: the Bishop of Birmingham.

Meeting for men, audience 2,000, addressed by Dr. Douglas Heath. Chairman: the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

Meeting for soldiers, audience 300, addressed by Dr. Branson.

About 30 lectures to various societies (such as Adult Schools, Brother and Sisterhoods, Trades Councils, Teachers) were given by medical and lay speakers.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMME OF WORK IS PLANNED FOR 1917–18.

Social Workers.

Lectures to welfare and club workers.

Educationalists.

Two conferences: (1) Head masters of secondary schools; (2) Head mistresses of secondary schools. To arrange lectures for teachers and secure their co-operation in arranging lectures to parents.

General Public.

Conference for secretaries of clubs and societies "To discuss the best means of making use of the lectures offered by the Birmingham Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases."

Proposed in the autumn to hold meetings for men and women in the suburbs of Birmingham.

Meetings for: (1) Young working women; (2) Married women.

W. PEMBERTON FOOKS, } *Joint Hon.*
K. M. MURRAY, } *Secretaries.*

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH.

A Bournemouth Branch of the National Council was established on March 9th, 1917. The nucleus of the General Council was formed by members of the Health Committee, to which are being added representatives of the principal social organisations in the town.

Working in co-operation with various voluntary Associations addresses have been given by the Medical Officer of Health to the members of the Free Church Council, Bournemouth Medical Society and the local Pharmaceutical Society.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY BRANCH.

Chairman:

Professor Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D., St. Radegunds, Cambridge.

Honorary Secretary:

Mrs. Bethune Baker, 23, Cranmer Road, Cambridge.

Members of the General Council:

*Adeane, Mrs. C. R. W., Child Welfare Committee.
Ashcroft, Councillor, Public Health and Housing Committee.
Beales, Councillor H. F., Public Health and Housing Committee.
Bills, Miss, Superintendent, County Nursing Association.
Bird, Mr. F. W., Y.M.C.A.
Briscoe, Miss, Rural District Council and Guardians.
Chase, Mrs.
Clapham, Mrs., National League for Physical Education.
Clark, Mrs. E. M., Cambridge Nursing Association.
Clay, Mrs., Mothers' Union.
Clear, W. W., Esq., Rural District Council and Guardians.
*Clements, Councillor A. V., Public Health and Housing Committee.
Cochrane, Miss, Child Welfare Committee, Rural District Council and Guardians.
Cudworth, Miss H., Enquiry Officer, Cambs. Voluntary Association for Care of Mentally Defective.
*Dalton, Dr. J. H. C., Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee.
Darwin, Lady.
Darwin, The Hon. Mrs., Chairman, Cambs Voluntary Association for Care of Mentally Defective.
*Dimsdale, Miss.
Dixon, Mr. A. P., Friendly Society.
*Eaden, Mrs. F. J., Cambs Voluntary Association for Care of Mentally Defective.
Ellis, J. W., Councillor, Public Health and Housing Committee.
Ely, The Bishop of.
*Fordham, Sir H. G., Chairman of the County Council.
Fordham, The Hon. Mrs., Rural District Council and Guardian.
Fordyce, Dr. H. B., Medical Officer, Chesterton Workhouse.
Foster, Mrs. S. J., National Union of Teachers.
*Golding, Mrs., N.U.W.W.
Gray, Mrs. Allan, N.U.W.W.
Greaves, Mr. J. C., National Union of Teachers.
*Hill, Mr. A. R., Guardian, Town Councillor, and representative of Friendly Societies Council.
*Hutchinson, Mrs. A., Vigilance Sub-Committee, N.U.W.W.
Joynson, Mr. E. V., Town Council.

*Keynes, Mrs. J. N., N.U.W.W., Town Councillor, P.L.G., etc.
Knowles, Miss, B.W.T.A.
*Laird, Dr. A. J., Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Cambridge.
Lock, The Rev. J. B., Chairman, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Lord Lieutenant, The.
MacMichael, The Hon. Mrs., G.F.S.
Mansfield, Mr. A. C., Y.M.C.A.
May, The Rev. Hawtrey, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Cambridge.
Papworth, Councillor O., Public Health and Housing Committee.
Pay, The Rev. J. D.
Randall, Mr. W., Rural District Council and Guardians.
*Robinson, Dr., County Medical Officer of Health.
Roxburgh, Dr. J. R., Charity Organisation Society.
See, Mr. W. T., Guardian and Town Councillor.
Smith, Councillor G., Public Health and Housing Committee.
*Starling, Mr., Friendly Societies Council.
Stevenson, Dr. C. M., Cambridge Medical Committee.
*Strachan, The Rev. R. H.
*Tabrum, Mr. A., Clerk of the County Council.
Thomas, Miss, Charity Organisation Society.
Thornton, Canon F. S., Rural District Council and Guardian Committee for Care of Mentally Defective.
*Turner, Councillor G., Public Health and Housing Committee.
Tydeman, Mr., Inspector, N.S.P.C.C.
Villiamy, Mrs., N.U.W.W.
Webber, Alderman M. V. J.
*Weekes, Mrs., National League for Physical Education.
*Wright, Dr. Alden, Cambridge Medical Committee.
*Young, Dr. W. J., Cambridge Medical Committee.

** Member of Executive Committee.*

Cambridgeshire is the first county to establish a branch fully representative of the whole of the county area, including the borough. This was done at the conference held under the chairmanship of Dr. Dalton, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, on Saturday, May 19th, 1917.

At this meeting a Provisional Executive Committee, consisting of 12 members, was appointed. It was agreed that these should have power to confer with the County Public Health Committee (who would appoint their own representatives), and submit names for the Executive Committee proper at the next meeting of the General Council. This was done, and the Executive Committee now stands as given in the above list.

It is proposed that an active campaign should be undertaken in the near future, and courses of lectures to the responsible men and women of Cambridgeshire County be arranged.

J. H. C. DALTON.

DEWSBURY BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and the Sanitary Authority for the County Borough of Dewsbury, a Conference was held in the Town Hall, Dewsbury on the 25th May, 1917.

In the absence of the Mayor (Alderman W. France), Councillor Dwyer, Chairman of the Health Committee, took the chair.

The Conference was addressed by Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E., and Mrs. Gotto, General Secretary of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Local Government Board, a local Propaganda Committee was formed for the purpose of disseminating information as to the Government's scheme and educating the public in sex hygiene generally, such committee to form the Dewsbury Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

It was decided that the General Council of the Branch should consist of—

The Health Committee,
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Watch Committee,
Two Magistrates,
Two representatives of the Dewsbury Board of Guardians,
,, Education Committee,
,, Insurance Committee,
,, Local Medical Committee,
,, Infirmary Board,
,, Clergy of the Church of England,
,, Branch of the Free Church Council,
,, Roman Catholic Clergy,
,, Mothers' Union,
,, Y.M.C.A.,
,, Y.W.C.A.,
,, British Women's Temperance Society,
,, Church of England Men's Society.
,, Evening Continuation Schools Committee,
,, Technical School Committee,
,, Branch of the National Union Women Workers,
,, Branch of Women's Co-operative Guild,
,, Trades and Labour Council.
,, Friendly Societies,
One ,, Midwives,
,, Boy Scouts,
Four ,, Teachers' Association,
(Two ladies and two gentlemen)

Together with: The Mayor, the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Constable, the Health Visitors and School Nurse, and the Probation Officer, with power to add.

A Provisional Executive Committee was elected to act until the first meeting of the General Council, consisting of: The Mayor (Alderman France), the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor Dwyer), the Town Clerk (Mr. Hiram Ellis), the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Halliwell), the Vicar of Dewsbury (The Rev. F. Wolde), Councillor Halstead, Mrs. Holden, Miss Gadie, and Dr. Lee.

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Branch. Mrs. Holden and Mr. Parkinson were appointed Organising Secretaries (under the Hon. Secretary) of the Educational Lectures to be given to women and to men.

With a view of creating a body of instructed opinion in the town, which should form a useful background when the public campaign is undertaken, courses of lectures have been arranged to be given in the Town Hall as follows:—

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

June 7th.—"Biology and Parenthood," by Miss March.
June 14th.—"Venereal Diseases," by Dr. Douie.
June 21st.—"Report of Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases," by Miss Wakefield.
June 28th.—"Venereal Diseases—Social Prevention," by Miss Douglas.

FOR MEN ONLY.

June 6th.—"Report on Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases—Social Prevention," by Mr. Goodwin, of London.
June 13th.—"The Medical Aspect of Venereal Diseases—Local Provision for Treatment," by Dr. Halliwell, Medical Officer of Health, Dewsbury.

(Several of the above lectures have already been given.)

When the above course of lectures are completed, general propaganda work will be undertaken, the programme to be decided upon by the Branch Council. It will probably take the form of addresses to the various organised bodies in the area, such as Girls' Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, Young Men's Clubs, Working Men's Clubs and Organisations, Women's and Co-operative Guilds, etc., etc.

A panel of speakers beyond those mentioned in the lectures above has not been formed.

The Treatment Centre is now open, viz., at the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary. The Infirmary Board have appointed Dr. Fitton, of Dewsbury, to the post of Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

T. O. HALLIWELL, D.Ph., M.O.H.,
Hon. Sec.

GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH.

Chairman:

Bailie E. McConnell, M.D., Chairman of the Hospitals Committee of the Corporation.

Honorary Secretary:

A. K. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Chambers, Glasgow.

The inauguration of the movement in Scotland took the form of a public meeting convened in the McLellan Galleries, Glasgow, in March last. The Lord Provost of the City (Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart.) presided, and Sir Francis Champneys placed the object of the National Council before the meeting and outlined the scheme of operation. There was a large attendance and at the close a resolution to form a branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases was unanimously adopted. The Provisional Committee subsequently appointed a smaller Advisory Committee to consider whether every interest was adequately represented on the Council, and what arrangements were requisite with regard to the provision of lectures, of literature, and the calling of such conferences and public meetings as might seem desirable. It is expected that educational work will be begun during the coming winter.

The work is in the meantime being carried on by the Advisory Committee, and representation of the Branch Council is being completed.

GLOUCESTER BRANCH.

Chairman:

Councillor Hargreaves, The Lodge, Brockworth, Gloucester.

General Secretary:

W. M. Hope, Esq., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Gloucester.

Honorary Secretaries:

Miss Hartland, Highgarth, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
C. E. Jeens, Esq., Westgate Chambers, Barkeley Street, Gloucester.

Membership of Branch:

Councillor H. Hargreaves, The Lodge, Brockworth, Gloucester. (City Council.)
Sir James Bruton, Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester. (The Mayor.)
Councillor A. J. Evans, Ashleigh House, Southgate Street. (City Council.)
Councillor Edwards, The Gables, Tuffley. (City Council.)
Councillor Bell, Glenfyne, Pembroke Street. (City Council.)
Councillor Vick, Trewarne, Tuffley Crescent. (City Council.)
Mr. T. S. Ellis, 9, Denmark Road. (City Magistrate.)
Mr. A. J. Barnes, St. Aldage Street. (Gloucester Poor Law Guardians.)
Mr. H. Godwin Chance, Citizen Office, St. John's Lane. (National Health Insurance Committee.)
Rev. Canon Eyre, St. John's Vicarage, Denmark Road. (Ruri-decanal Conference.)
Mr. H. E. Spring, Ribston Hall, Spa Road. (Gloucester and District Free Church.)
Mr. W. J. Davis, Bishop Hooper House. (Gloucester Provident Dispensary.)
Dr. C. V. Knight, 48, London Road. (Gloucester District Nursing Society.)
Lady Bruton, Wotton Hill Cottage, London Road.
Mrs. Critchley, 2, Stratton Road. (Gloucester Mothers' Club and Babies' Welcome.)

Mrs. Turner, 10, All Saints' Road. (National Union of Women Workers.)
Mrs. Edwards, The Gables, Tuffley. (National Federation of Women Workers.)
Mrs. Hayes, 1, Salisbury Road. (Gloucester Co-operative Women's Guild.)
Mrs. J. Roberts, 64, Adelaide Street. (Railway Women's Guide.)
Miss Beach, 9, Brunswick Road. (Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.)
Mr. H. R. Prosser, 54, Stratton Road. (Gloucester Trades and Labour Council.)
Mr. W. Long, 49, Cecil Road. (Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland.)
Mr. G. Sheffield Blakeway, Guildhall. (Town Clerk.)
Mr. A. B. Clutterbuck, Guildhall. (City Treasurer.)
Dr. W. M. Hope, Guildhall. (Medical Officer of Health.)
Dr. Alice Burn, Quedgeley Gloucester. (Medical Officer, National Filling Factory.)
Mr. Harrison, Bearland, Gloucester. (Deputy Chief Constable.)
Captain and Mrs. James, Church Army Home, London Road. (City Probation Officers.)
Mrs. Mitchell, St. Lucy's Home, Hare Lane. (City Probation Officer.)
with power to add to their numbers.

The Branch was constituted on April 13th, 1917, when various representative bodies, at the request of the City Council, nominated individual persons to represent their organisations and to join with certain members of the City Council and other officials in forming a Propaganda Committee, with authority to act as a branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and with power to add to their numbers.

The Council decided to make a grant not exceeding £25 towards the expenses of the propaganda, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, which has since been granted.

For the present the above are also acting as the Executive Committee.

After the meeting in the autumn it is expected that other ladies and gentlemen may consent to join the local branch, when it will be advisable to consider the appointment of a smaller Executive Committee.

The Chairman, General and Honorary Secretaries were appointed at a meeting of the Branch held on May 11th.

The programme for the immediate future includes two public lectures for men on June 13th and 20th, at which the speakers will be Sir Francis Champneys and Mr. Goodwin. The latter will also address meetings arranged by the Free Church Council and the Trade and Labour Council.

The arrangements for meetings for women include a course of four lectures, commencing on June 6th, to those connected with all kinds of social work, religious, rescue, clubs, guilds, nursing, etc., by lecturers on the panel of the National Council. In addition a special campaign will be held during the week June 27th to July 4th, when twelve lectures will be given in different parts of the city to women and girls over the age of sixteen by Mrs. Pardon and Miss Wakefield (representatives of the National Council).

W. M. HOPE,
General Secretary.

LEICESTER BRANCH.

HONORARY OFFICIALS:

Chairman:
Col. C. J. Bond, F.R.C.S., 10, Springfield Road, Leicester.

Vice-Chairman:
Ald. T. Windley, J.P.

Joint Secretaries:
Dr. C. K. Millard, Town Hall, Leicester.
Mrs. James Billson, 132, Regent Road, Leicester.

Treasurer:
Ald. J. Russell Frears, "Hillsborough," Westcotes Drive, Leicester.

The Branch was inaugurated towards the end of 1916 and has met about once a month since then. It is composed of representatives of various organised bodies in the Borough, viz.: Town Council, Guardians, Leicester Health Society, Vigilance Association, Y.M.C.A., Adult School Union, Medical Practitioners, Ministers of Religion, Midwives, Rescue Workers, Chemists' Association, &c.

The Branch works in close co-operation with the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council, the chairman of this Committee (Ald. Windley) being Vice-chairman of the Branch, and the Committee being also represented on the Branch by three other members.

The Branch is entirely financed by the Town Council and for the first year a grant of £100 has been made. This grant has been approved by the L.G.B. who have recognised the Branch for the purpose of propaganda work in Leicester. It is therefore anticipated that 75 per cent. of the grant will be refunded from the National Exchequer.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES.

(1) Conference of social workers held on March 26th, 1917, addressed by Sir Francis Champneys, Bart.

(2) Conferences with the following bodies:

Trades Council,
Shoe Manufacturers' Association,
Chamber of Commerce,
Foremen and Managers' Associations,
Pharmaceutical Association,
Free Church Council.

Col. Bond and Dr. Millard attended on behalf of the Branch and gave addresses, explaining the importance of the V.D. campaign and inviting the co-operation of the respective bodies. At each of these conferences great interest was manifested and cordial sympathy with, and hearty approval of the work of the Branch was expressed.

(4) Seven addresses have been given by Dr. Millard at Adult School Meetings, &c., and also four to wounded soldiers in hospital; one address has also been given by permission of the employer to about 250 male employees in a shoe factory. It is hoped that other employers of labour will follow this example. Unfortunately

during the war, almost all the factories are working at high pressure, and it may be difficult, therefore, for them to spare the time. About twenty minutes is required.

(5) Two courses, each of three lectures, on V.D. have been given to prospective speakers. The course for women was given by Dr. Sarah Gray, of Nottingham, who was engaged for the purpose ; and the course for men was given by Dr. Millard ; Col. Bond presiding at the first lecture. These lectures were well attended. No formal list of speakers has, as yet, been compiled.

(6) Distribution of 10,000 leaflets (L.G.B. Form V8,) through the Leicester Trades Council. Many hundreds of this leaflet have also been distributed at the various meetings which have been held.

(7) After consultation with the Branch, the Public Libraries Committee of the Town Council have provided a special table in the Reference Room of the Central Free Library to be reserved for literature on Sex Hygiene, Eugenics, &c. At this table nearly all the literature on the National Council's approved list is represented, and this pamphlet can be purchased from the counter if desired.

(8) The Branch have published in pamphlet form, an address on "Sex Hygiene and Race Culture" (approved by National Council) by Col. C. J. Bond.

C. K. MILLARD,
Joint Hon. Sec.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION BRANCH.

Including the County Boroughs of Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and Wallasey.

Chairman:
Dr. C. J. Macalister, 35, Rodney Street. (President, Liverpool Medical Institution.)

Hon. Treasurer:
Dr. R. W. Mackenna, 76, Rodney Street.

Hon. Secretary:

Organising Secretary of Women's Sub-Committee:
Miss B. Vivian. Office : 75, Bold Street.

Hon. Secretary of Women's Sub-Committee:
Miss Macalister, 35, Rodney Street.

Committee:

Alsop, J. W., Chairman of the Liverpool Education Committee.
Allen, F. A., Secretary of the Liverpool Branch of the Y.M.C.A.
Banks, C., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer, Birkenhead Corporation.
Barendt, F. H., M.D.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Dermatologist to the Royal Southern Hospital.
Barlow, T. W. N., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Camb.), Medical Officer of Health for Wallasey.
Beattie, J. M., M.D., C.M.(Edin.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Professor of Bacteriology, the University of Liverpool, City Bacteriologist.

Bickerton, T. H., L.R.C.P.(Edin.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), J.P., Lecturer on Ophthalmology, the University of Liverpool.
Bradshaw, T. R., B.A., M.D.(Dub.), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), Physician to the Royal Infirmary.
Broad, W. H., M.D., Surgeon in Charge of Orthopædics, David Lewis Northern Hospital.
Buchanan, R. J. M., M.D., Ch.B.(Vict. and Liverpool), F.R.C.P.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., Physician to the Royal Infirmary.
Booth, Mrs. A., Women's Patrol Committee.
Caldwell, F., Head Constable.
Challiner, J., Liverpool Trades' Councils.
Cherry, Miss, Representing Wallasey Committee.
Chappell, G., General Manager, Royal Insurance Company, Limited.
Concanon, H., Colonel, J.P., Manager, White Star Line and Dominion and American Lines.
Coates, Miss, Headmistress, Aigburth Vale High School for Girls.
Dale, Sir Alfred, M.A.(Cantab), LL.D.(Aberdeen), J.P., Vice-Chancellor of the Liverpool University.
Daley, W. A., M.D., B.S. B.Sc.(Lond.), D.P.H.(Cantab.), Medical Officer of Health for Bootle.
D'Aeth, F. G., General Secretary, Liverpool Council of Voluntary Aid.
Edgcombe, Mrs. H., Women's Patrol Committee.
Foley, Vera, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), Physician, Leasowe Hospital for Children.
Glynn, John, and Son, Shipowners.
Higson, Miss, Hon. Organiser and Superintendent of the Liverpool Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work.
Hope, E. W., M.D., D.Sc.(Edin.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Medical Officer of Health for City and Port. Professor of Public Health, University of Liverpool.
Ivens, Frances, M.B., M.S.(Lond.), Hon. Medical Officer, Diseases of Women, Liverpool Stanley Hospital.
Jones, C. Sydney, J.P., Member of Council of Liverpool University.
Joyce, Margaret, M.B., B.S., Hon. Physician, Samaritan Hospital for Women, Liverpool.
Jones, Colonel Sir Robert, C.B., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), M.Ch., Director of Orthopædics, Lecturer on Orthopædics, the University of Liverpool.
Johnson, Miss H., National Vigilance Association.
Knowles, Thos., Toxteth Men's Guild.
Lancelot, Rev. J. B., M.A., Principal, Liverpool College.
Legge, J. C., Director of Education in Liverpool.
Macfie, Colonel A. L.
Macalister, Miss, Hon. Secretary, Women's Sub-Committee, Liverpool Branch of N.C.C.V.D.
Macadam, Miss, Directress of Studies, School of Social Science, University of Liverpool.
Marsden, R. S., M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., F.R.S.(Edin.), M.R.I.A., F.Inst.Chem., Medical Officer of Health for Birkenhead.
Marquis, F. J., M.A., B.Sc., Warden of the Liverpool University Settlement and the David Lewis Club. Lecturer in the University School of Social Science.
Milne, A. H., C.M.G., Secretary of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.
Muirhead, W., Alderman, J.P., Chairman of Liverpool Health Committee.
Mulgrew, J.
Nevins, J. E., M.B.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.S.A., Visiting Physician, Liverpool Workhouse Hospital. Medical Officer, Liverpool Girls' Reformatory.
Pearson, Miss, Warden, Victoria Women's Settlement.
Rathbone, A. L. R., J.P., City Councillor, Deputy Chairman, Health Committee.
Rathbone, Mrs. H.
Rathbone, Miss Elizabeth, Board of Guardians.
Rathbone, Mrs. L.
Robertson, A. J., Manager, Booth Steamship Company.
Roberts, Miss Mona, M.B., B.Sc.(Lond.).
Russell, Sir E., Kt., Editor, "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury."
Salisbury, Francis, I.S.O., J.P., Late Postmaster of Liverpool.
Saunders, W. H., Ayrton Saunders and Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Seaman, D. B., City Councillor, Health Committee.

Stewart Brown, Mrs. Egerton, Patrols Committee.
Simpson, J. Hope, Sir, Kt., J.P., General Manager, Bank of Liverpool.
Stevenson, H. T., District Permanent Friendly Societies Council.
Stookes, A., M.B., C.M.(Edin.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), Hon. Surgeon, Liverpool Samaritan Hospital for Women.
Thomson, John A., Secretary, Liverpool Church House.
Tucker, Miss, Inspectress to the Liverpool Board of Education.
Weisse, H. V., B.A., Headmaster, Liverpool Institute.
Wilson, F. P., M.D., Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary (Venereal Diseases Dept.).

The Committee of the Liverpool Medical Institution Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases has to record a considerable amount of work in this, the fourth year of its labour. Its work received a considerable impetus from the first provincial conference of the National Council, held in this city on July 12th, 1916. This conference was very largely attended by representatives of county and municipal sanitary authorities, officers of the Army and Navy, by many medical men and women, and by representatives of organisations for safeguarding the social welfare. The primary meeting was held at the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Mather), and was addressed by Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. Frederick Mott, Sir Arthur Newsholme, Mrs. A. C. Gotto, and by Dr. Macalister, President of the Liverpool Medical Institution. A resolution was unanimously adopted by this conference: "*That this meeting of the citizens of Liverpool, realising the serious influences of venereal diseases upon the public health, approves the action of the Government in taking steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and undertakes by all means in its power to support the work of the Liverpool Medical Institution Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.*"

The terms of this resolution have been carried out in a great measure. The public have become deeply interested in the matter, and much new support has been accorded to the various activities of the Committee.

The conference at the Town Hall was followed by a public meeting held at the Central Hall, when Dr. Frederick Mott delivered an address on "The Influences of Venereal Diseases on the Public Health and upon the Importance of Early and Efficient Treatment of them." It is estimated that about 1,500 people were present.

Prior to the holding of the conference Miss Cowlin was appointed Organising Secretary for work among women, and shortly afterwards Mr. Holden was chosen to fill a similar post for work among men. The thanks of the Committee are due to these officers for the splendid work which they have accomplished.

The area covered by the Liverpool Branch includes the towns of Bootle, Birkenhead, and Wallasey. Lectures have been given under the auspices of the Branch in Burnley, Colne,

Chester, St. Helens, Southport, Rochdale, Chorley, Leigh, Bradford, Widnes, West Kirby, Bromborough, Bebington, Rock Ferry, Waterloo, and Liscard.

WORK AMONG WOMEN.

Lectures given :—

In the early autumn a course of lectures for women social workers, nurses, teachers, and all interested in the problem. About 1,400 applications were received for tickets for the course, and the interest aroused in this way resulted in the receipt of applications for speakers from many women's organisations.

In November, two special lectures for teachers, addressed by Miss Norah March, B.SC.

A course of five lectures for the Victoria Settlement Branch of the Parents' National Educational Union.

Lectures for women in Birkenhead, in co-operation with the Birkenhead Women's Local Government Association.

In February, 1917, a public meeting in Liscard, addressed by Miss Maud Royden.

Further lectures in the same district under the auspices of the British Women's Temperance Association and the Wirral Women's Liberal Association.

Five courses of lectures to teachers in Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead, Wallasey, and Southport, addressed by Miss Norah March, B.SC. She also addressed a special meeting of the mothers of children attending the Bootle Secondary Schools.

It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange to hold similar meetings for parents in connection with secondary and elementary schools in every district. Requests have been made for such lectures.

Lectures for the Mothers' Union, the Women's Co-operative Guild, District Visitors, etc., addressed by Miss Norah March, B.SC.

Thirty-five addresses to various other branches of the Mothers' Union and of Mothers' Meetings in the Diocese.

STUDY CIRCLES.

To carry out the work concurrently, and with uniformity of aim, it was desirable that the Branch should have a body of able speakers with accurate information on the subject.

A study circle of women speakers, in conjunction with the Mothers' Union, and of speakers at women's meetings, was formed, and an outline address to working-class mothers drawn up.

A second study circle of representatives of the Women's Auxiliary Free Church Council is now arranging to meet to prepare speakers to address meetings in the autumn.

Every effort is being made to reach parents, teachers, welfare workers, and all who are directly or indirectly responsible

for the welfare of young people. By means of these study circles it is hoped that social and welfare workers will be helped and prepared to meet the needs of those among whom they labour.

WORK AMONG MEN.

A course of lectures for men, on similar lines to that arranged for women, was given in Liverpool in January, 1917, the speakers being Dr. Hope, Dr. R. W. MacKenna, Professor Beattie, and Dr. C. J. Macalister.

At the request of the Birkenhead Branch of the Y.M.C.A. a short course of addresses was given there in May.

Arrangements are now being completed to hold a conference for the clergy of Liverpool early in July.

TREATMENT CENTRES.—LIVERPOOL.

In conjunction with the Health Authority under Dr. Hope several of the hospitals have made tentative arrangements for the carrying out of treatment in accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board. Some delay has taken place in the final arrangements owing to the necessity for the provision of suitable accommodation, but work has been in progress for several months, more especially at the Royal Infirmary, at the Royal Southern Hospital, and at the Skin Hospital. At the Royal Infirmary the arrangement for the provision of 20 beds is practically completed, and at the Royal Southern Hospital the valuable work which has already been done will be augmented immediately by the provision of one male and one female ward, each containing six beds, now ready for occupation.

A good deal of outside work has been carried on in the way of investigation of diseases among children at the Royal Liverpool Country Hospital for Children at Heswall, and at the Leasowe Hospital for Children. In connection with the latter, the Resident Medical Officer is making arrangements to work in conjunction with the Professor of Bacteriology at the Liverpool University Laboratories.

TREATMENT CENTRES.—BOOTLE.

Arrangements at Bootle are in a very forward condition. Dr. Daley, the Medical Officer of Health, reports that the Local Government scheme has been completed, and a number of patients are already under treatment.

At all the hospitals many patients have sought advice, and the fact that they are admitted as out-patients, without reference to a special department, has evidently been greatly appreciated.

LITERATURE.

During the year a considerable amount of literature has been provided by the Branch. The addresses and pamphlets

which have been published are in good demand. A list of suitable literature has also been printed for the use of those who are undertaking work as teachers and as students of the subject.

The results of the campaign in the Liverpool area are becoming very manifest. There is strong evidence that the public value the work of the National Council, and realise the need which exists for enlightenment concerning these serious diseases.

CHARLES J. MACALISTER,
Chairman.
President of the Liverpool Medical Institution.

PANEL OF MEDICAL MEN SPEAKERS.

Dr. Naylor Barlow.
Professor Beattie.
Dr. T. R. Bradshaw.
Dr. R. J. M. Buchanan.
Dr. Allen Daley.
Dr. Hope.
Dr. C. J. Macalister.
Dr. R. W. Mackenna.
Dr. E. Nevins.

In addition, addresses to troops have been given by Dr. Broad and Dr. Frederick Wilson.

PANEL OF MEDICAL WOMEN SPEAKERS.

Dr. Margaret Joyce.
Dr. Harriet Mackenna.

Most of the educational campaign work has been done by non-medical women.

Total number of meetings addressed:—

3 Public meetings.
6 Men's meetings.
102 Women's meetings addressed or already arranged.

WORK OF THE BRANCH SINCE JULY 12TH, 1916.

(*a*) *Lectures to Social Workers.*

(1) Six to women, beginning September 29th, 1916.
(2) Three to men, beginning January 12th.
(3) Wirral Women's Liberal Association, October 26th
(4) N.W.W.S.S. (Chester), December 12th.
(5) Course of four lectures for women at Birkenhead, beginning January 23rd, 1917.
(6) New Brighton Temperance Guild, March 12th.
(7) Liverpool club leaders and leaders of mothers' meetings, March 26th.
(8) West Kirby meeting of social workers and others, April 2nd.
(9) District visitors, May 16th.
(10) District visitors, May 23rd.
(11) Women's Co-operative Guild, May 23rd.
(12) Women's Liberal Association (Waterloo), May 7th.
(13) Course of three lectures to men at Birkenhead, May, 1917.

(*b*) *Educationalists.*

(1) Two lectures to teachers, Liverpool, November.
(2) Course of six lectures to Victoria Settlement Branch of P.U.E.U.
(3) Three discussion lectures for women speakers, January 23rd, 30th, February 6th.
(4) Five courses of lectures to teachers in April and May, given at Liverpool, Wallasey, Birkenhead, Bootle, and also arranged for Southport.

(*f*) *General Public.*

July 12th.—Conference of leading men and women in Town Hall, Liverpool. Public meeting for men and women in Central Hall (1,500 present).

Burnley—Women only, November 25th.
Colne—Women only, December 2nd.
Liscard—Mass meeting, November 28th.
Liverpool—(Wesley Chapel), women, November 3rd.
Seacombe—Presbyterian Guild, January 22nd.
Liscard—Public meeting (men and women), February 12th.

Dr. Macalister has also addressed meetings for the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases at—

Rochdale—Men, November 21st.
Bradford—Men, February 8th.
Chorley—Medical men, May 16th.
Leigh—Church workers, May 22nd.

Miss Cowlin has also spoken for the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases at—

Sheffield. York.
Bradford. Leeds.

DETAILS OF LECTURES FOR WOMEN ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES, LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

Course of six lectures to social workers :—

September 29th.—Mrs. Gotto (National Council).
October 6th.—Dr. Mary Scharlieb (National Council).
October 13th.—Dr. Morna Rawlins (National Council).
October 20th.—Dr. Morna Rawlins (National Council).
October 27th.—Miss Wakefield (National Council).
November 3rd.—Conference, led by Miss Higson.

October 26th.—Wirral Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. MacKenna.

November 21st and 27th.—Two lectures especially for teachers by Miss Norah March (National Council).

Meetings for women at Burnley arranged by Liverpool Branch.

Meetings for women at Colne arranged by Liverpool Branch.

November 25th.—Dr. Margaret Joyce.

December 2nd.—

November 28th.—Mass meeting for women at Liscard: Dr. C. J. Macalister, for Miss Maude Royden.

November 30th.—Meeting for women, Wesley Chapel, Upper Stanhope Street, Miss Cowlin.

Course of lectures to members of Victoria Settlement Branch of the Parents National Educational Union:—

October.—Miss Pearson.
November.—Dr. Harriet MacKenna.
December.—Miss Cherry.
January.—Miss Davis.
February.—Miss Cowlin.

December 12th.—National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, at Chester: Miss Cowlin.

January 22nd.—Address to Women's Presbyterian Guild, Seacombe: Miss Cowlin.

January 23rd, January 30th, and February 6th.—Three discussion lectures for women speakers at 75, Bold Street.

Course of lectures for women at Birkenhead:—

February 8th.—Mrs. Gotto (National Council).
February 15th.—Miss March (National Council).
February 21st.—Dr. Macalister.
February 28th.—Miss Wakefield (National Council).

February 12th.—Public meeting at Liscard: Miss Maude Royden.

March 12th.—New Brighton Temperance Guild: Mrs. MacKenna.

March 26th.—Lecture to club leaders and others: Mrs. Clare Goslett (National Council).

April 2nd.—Meeting of social workers and others, West Kirby: Miss Cowlin.

Five courses of lectures to teachers in April and May given by Miss March, B.SC (National Council) at—

Liverpool.—Five lectures.
Wallasey.—Five lectures.
Birkenhead.—Five lectures.
Bootle.—Five lectures.
Southport.—Four lectures.

Miss March has also addressed meetings of women at—

Bromborough.	Rock Ferry.
Bebington.	Sutton.

Meeting of parents of Secondary School, Bootle, May 9th: Miss March.

Course of lectures at Southport (now on):—
May 16th.—Miss March (National Council).
May 23rd.—Dr. Harriet MacKenna.
June 13th.—Miss Cowlin.
June 20th.—Miss Douglas (National Council).
District visitors:—
May 16th.—Miss March (National Council).
May 23rd.—Miss Higson.
May 23rd.—Women's Co-operative Guild: Miss March.
May 7th.—Women's Liberal Association, Waterloo: Miss Cowlin.

In addition, 35 lectures in connection with the Mothers' Union have been arranged; many of these have already been given.

Total: 44 meetings of women addressed, besides 35 addresses to mothers and 24 (5 courses) lectures to teachers by Miss March. Total: 103.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES BRANCH.

Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, London, Middlesex, Surrey, Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

President:

The Earl of Bessborough, K.P., 17, Cavendish Square, W. 1.

Vice-Presidents:

Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., 10, Wimpole Street, W. 1.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, 32, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Sir John McClure, LL.D., Mill Hill School, N.W. 4.

Honorary Treasurer:

The Earl of Ancaster, 8, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.

Joint Honorary Secretaries:

Mrs. A. C. Gotto.
E. B. Turner, Esq., F.R.C.S. Office address: 5, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

Executive Committee:

Chairman.—Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E., 8, Harley Street, W. 1.
Sir Wm. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., 3, Hyde Park Place, W. 2. (Consulting Surgeon, Dreadnought Hospital.)
W. Benton, Esq., M.D. (Medical Officer of Health), Public Health Department, Town Hall, East Ham, E. 6. (County Borough of East Ham.)
The Rev. Monsignor Brown, Roman Catholic Church, Vauxhall, S.E. 11. (Roman Catholic Church.)
R. Veitch Clark, Esq., M.D. (Medical Officer of Health), Town Hall, Croydon. (County Borough of Croydon.)
Sir Arthur Downes, M.P., 57, Campden House Road, W. 8. (Senior Medical Inspector, Poor Law, Local Government Board.)
H. S. A. Foy, Esq., 4, Walbrook, E.C. 4. (City of London National Guard.)
A. Greenwood, Esq., M.D. (Medical Officer of Health for Kent County), Sessions House, Maidsone. (Kent County.)
Sir Edward Henry, K.C.B., 29, Campden House Court, W. 8. (Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.)
A. H. Hogarth, Esq., M.D. (Medical Officer of Health), County Health Office, Aylesbury, Bucks. (Bucks County.)

The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., D.D., Warden, Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 16. (Free Church Council.)
Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, London District Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W. 1. (General Officer Commanding London District.)
Arthur R. Moro, Esq., 87, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2. (Jewish Board of Guardians and Jewish Association for the Protection of Women and Girls.)
J. J. Pringle, Esq., M.D., 23, Lower Seymour Street, W. 1. (Middlesex Hospital.)
Dr. Morna L. Rawlins, M.B., 28, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1. (Assistant in Department for Venereal Diseases, Guy's Hospital, etc.)
C. Sanders, Esq., M.B. (Medical Officer of Health), Town Hall, West Ham. (County Borough of West Ham.)
James Sequeira, Esq., M.D., 8a, Manchester Square, W. 1. (Physician, Skin Department, London Hospital, etc.)
Colonel W. R. Smith, D.L., J.P., Chairman of Health Committee, Divisional Headquarters, Canterbury. (Corporation of the City of London.)
W. B. Southwell, Esq., 34, London Road, Croydon, S.E. (Borough of Croydon.)
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Southwark, Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. (Church of England.)
D. J. Thomas, Esq., M.R.C.S., Council Offices, Acton. (Society of Medical Officers of Health, Home Counties Branch.)
John C. Thresh, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of Health for Essex County, Chelmsford. (Essex County.)
John King Warry, Esq., M.D., 39, Filey Avenue, Clapton Common, N.E. (Society of Medical Officers of Health, Metropolitan Branch.)
Mrs. R. P. Wethered, 27, Westbourne Terrace, W. 2. (Rescue Associations.)

Individuals elected by the British Medical Association as their Representatives:

Wilfred Kingdon, Esq., M.B., 48, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 8.
N. Bishop Harman, Esq., F.R.C.S., 108, Harley Street, W. 1.

Individuals elected by the Boards of Guardians as their Representatives:

Arthur Chapman, Esq., Warwick House, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.
Jesse Chance, Esq., Brabazon Cottage, 19, Hare Grove, Ealing Common, W. 5.

Individuals elected by Women's Organisations as their Representatives:

The Lady Emmott, 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. (National Union of Women Workers.)
Miss H. Damer Dawson, St. Stephen's House, Westminster S.W. 1. (Women's Police Service.)
Miss Adelaide Cox, 280, Mare Street, Hackney, E. 2. (Salvation Army.)
Mrs. Percy Bigland, 29, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. (Women's Municipal Party.)
Mrs. Carden, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (Patrol Committee, N.U.W.W.)

The growth of work in London and the Home Counties undertaken by the National Council developed so rapidly towards the end of 1916 and early in 1917 that it was decided that the best interests of the campaign would be served by the formation of a special branch to undertake the educational campaign in that area, it being the policy of the National Council to form branches to supervise educational work over the same areas as those organised by the Local Government Board for the provision of free diagnosis and treatment. It was decided to include in one branch London, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Herts, Essex, Bucks, and the County Boroughs of East Ham, West Ham, and Croydon. This would involve the education of approximately eight million persons. It was therefore felt that the personnel of the General Council should be very fully representative.

The Local Government Board circular intimated that financial contributions would be available for propaganda work in the same proportion as they were available for the provision of free diagnosis and treatment; that is, 75 per cent. of the cost of educational programmes authorised by the local authorities would be met from Imperial funds, leaving 25 per cent. to be provided by the local authorities. The first step, therefore, was to confer with the representative local authorities concerned, the intention being to arrange for the formation of an Executive Committee on which would be represented the Medical Officers of Health or the direct representative of the eleven local authorities who had combined for the provision of the facilities for free diagnosis and treatment, so that the educational campaign might be under the same direction as the provision of medical facilities.

The representatives of the various county councils and county borough councils concerned were approached, and a general concurrence in the idea of the formation of a branch obtained.

Inaugural Meeting.

An inaugural meeting was convened at the Royal Society of Medicine, over which Lord Sydenham, President of the National Council, presided, on February 26th. To this were invited representatives of the various institutions concerned, with the request that they would serve as members of the General Council of the London and Home Counties Branch. Invitations were issued to—

(*a*) Representatives on the London and Home Counties branches of all those organisations represented on the National Council.

(*b*) Representatives of the local authorities of London and the Home Counties participating in the provision of free diagnosis and treatment for venereal diseases.

(*c*) Representatives of the twenty-two hospitals at which facilities for treatment were being provided.

(*d*) The Mayors of all boroughs in London and the Home Counties.

(*e*) The Chairmen of all the Urban and Rural District Councils of the Home Counties.

(*f*) Chairmen of the Boards of Guardians.

(*g*) Medical Officers of Health.

(*h*) Medical Officers to Poor Law Institutions.

(*i*) Representatives of the County Police and Chairmen of the Watch Committees.

(*j*) Certain individuals possessing special medical, administrative or social knowledge in their individual capacities likely to be useful in carrying the general policy of the branch into effect.

A large number of those invited attended the meeting on February 26th, and a unanimous resolution was passed to the effect that those present constituted themselves the nucleus of the London and Home Counties Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, with power to add to their number.

It was agreed that all members of the Executive Committee should serve in their individual and not in their representative capacities; in this way the strongest possible *personnel* would be obtained to carry into effect the policy of the branch. In order to ensure that the Executive should have among its membership those of practical experience in the administrative problems involved, in addition to a certain number of individuals elected immediately to the Provisional Executive Committee it was agreed that the Chairmen of the Boards of Guardians of London and the Home Counties should elect two of their members to serve on the Executive Committee; that the Women's Organisations should elect five; that the Medical Officers of Health in metropolitan boroughs should elect one representative; that the Medical Officers of Health in the counties should elect one representative. The *personnel* of the Provisional Committee as completed on these lines is indicated above under the title of Executive Committee.

Finance.—The Finance Committee issued an appeal for funds immediately after the inauguration of the Branch, using the same material as that adopted by the National Council. Sufficient funds were forthcoming to enable suitable office accommodation and staff to be secured and to permit the Executive Committee to undertake work in addition to that for which the various local authorities bear the cost.

The Provisional Executive Committee have already carried out a considerable educational campaign. Arrangements have been made with the participating local authorities as follows:—

Bucks.—The Bucks County Council have appointed Dr. Hogarth, County Medical Officer, as their representative on the Executive Committee. In view of the lack of industrial centres in Buckinghamshire, it has been agreed that the preliminary programme should consist of three conferences in the north, centre, and south of the county, these conferences to be followed by courses of lectures which would draw the responsible men and women from the surrounding districts. An estimate has been submitted to the County Council for the cost of the lectures. The speakers for the conferences are always provided free of charge.

City of London.—The Corporation of the City of London is represented on the Executive Committee by Col. Smith, Chairman of the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of

Health, Dr. Howarth, has already undertaken a considerable educational campaign in the district.

Essex.—Dr. Thresh, Medical Officer of Health, serves on the Executive Committee as the representative of the Essex County Council. A provisional educational programme has been accepted by which conferences and courses of lectures are to be arranged in the five principal Urban District Councils of Chelmsford, Leyton, Ilford, Barking, Walthamstow, and also at Tilbury Docks. The Essex County Council have agreed to the principle that they bear the expense incurred in this educational campaign, and the exact number of lectures to be given in each district is now under consideration.

Herts.—The appointment of the County Medical Officer on to the Executive Committee is now before the County Council of Hertfordshire, as are also the proposals referring to the organisation of the propaganda campaign in that county.

Kent.—The Kent County Council have appointed Dr. Greenwood, the County Medical Officer, to act as their representative on the Executive Committee. The area covered by Kent County has necessitated the provision of treatment centres other than those available in London. Arrangements for three of these centres are practically complete—*i.e.*, Rochester, Gravesend, and Tunbridge Wells. An estimate has been submitted by the Executive Committee to the Kent County Council for undertaking the educational campaign in these three districts. The programme has been accepted by them, conferences and courses of lectures are to be arranged, and, in addition, the services of a man and woman organiser are to be available in each district to work in co-operation with the local medical men and women in giving a number of addresses to the men's and women's organisations in each place so as to secure that the whole of the general public should receive adequate instruction.

It is to be regretted that some of the most important centres in this county have not yet made provision to give facilities for free diagnosis and treatment, and the Executive Committee hope to undertake some educational propaganda in order to convince these centres of the need for their participating in the county scheme. It must, of course, be recognised that the financial assistance can only be received from the local authorities for educational work undertaken in these centres where the treatment scheme is already in operation, as the grants given are primarily to ensure that the facilities provided should be made use of by those members of the public needing treatment.

London.—The County Council do not find it possible to appoint a direct representative to serve on the Executive Committee of the branch in the educational campaign in the Metro-

politan area. A sum of £300 will be paid to them, and in return the branch is arranging to send speakers to a conference convened by the Mayor of each of the twenty-nine Metropolitan boroughs, and to provide three or four women lecturers for a course of three or four lectures to women social workers, and two or three men lecturers to representative men's meetings in each borough, and to distribute a certain amount of approved literature.

Middlesex.—At the request of the County Medical Officer a programme for an educational campaign in Middlesex, together with a financial estimate, was submitted. After some consideration we learnt from the Middlesex County Council that they would not appoint a direct representative to the Executive Committee, nor did they wish to make a definite financial grant, but that they were prepared to accede to requests from any borough or urban district within the county for conferences and lectures, and would be willing to defray the cost of such lectures to the National Council.

Surrey.—The Surrey County Council have so far refused to appoint a direct representative to serve on the Executive Committee, but have intimated their willingness to consider applications received from local authorities in the county for courses of lectures, and to consider defraying expenses of such lectures organised by the London and Home Counties Branch.

County Boroughs: Croydon.—The County Borough Council of Croydon appointed Dr. Veitch Clark, their Medical Officer, and Mr. Councillor Southwell, Chairman of the Health Committee, as their representatives on the Executive Committee. A programme has been submitted by the Executive Committee to the County Borough Council and accepted by them, a conference held, and arrangements made for courses of lectures and a campaign of single meetings for the enlightenment of the general public.

East Ham.—The County Borough Council of East Ham have appointed their Medical Officer, Dr. W. Benton, who has submitted to his Council the usual educational programme, and arrangements have already been made for a conference to be held preliminary to the arrangements for courses of lectures.

West Ham.—The County Borough Council of West Ham have appointed their Medical Officer, Dr. C. Sanders, who has submitted to his Council the usual educational programme, and arrangements have already been made for a conference to be held preliminary to the arrangements for courses of lectures.

General Activities.—Some of the activities of the National Council have very materially affected the general propaganda work of the London and Home Counties Branch, as, for instance, in the case of the special meeting of ministers of

religion held at the Queen's Hall under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to which representative ministers of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Free Church Council, and the Jewish Community were invited, those accepting the invitation being mainly drawn from London and the Home Counties. This has resulted in warm support being recently forthcoming from the ministers of religion in the various centres where conferences and lectures have been held, and also to the arrangement of a number of ruri-decanal conferences in the Home Counties, at which the branch have arranged for addresses to be given by eminent medical men. A large number of meetings have been organised by the London branches of the various social organisations represented on the General Council, to which the Executive Committee have sent both men and women speakers.

Firms.—In those boroughs where the courses of lectures have already been completed, the demand is growing for lectures to be given—very often in the firm's time—to the employees in big business houses and factories. This also has developed very considerably in certain munition areas such as Dartford, Crayford, and Erith. We are also very glad to be able to register the warm appreciation which has been shown by the welfare workers and managers of such big establishments as Messrs. Derry and Toms and Whiteley, where addresses have been given to the women employees by medical women. These addresses were given before the establishment of the branch. In view of the definite programme which has now been put in operation, the big factories and business houses in each borough are approached systematically after the completion of the courses of lectures arranged under the auspices of the local authorities. In certain centres, therefore, these meetings have been held in abeyance during the last few months, but it is hoped that many such addresses will be organised in the autumn throughout the metropolitan area.

ANALYSIS OF PROPAGANDA WORK.

LONDON.

Conferences Held.

Marylebone ...	... March 7th
Lewisham ...	... March 15th
Stepney ...	... April 27th
Kensington ...	... May 1st
Southwark ...	... May 4th
Bermondsey ...	... May 7th

Hampstead ...	...	May 18th
St. Pancras ...	...	May 18th
Deptford ...	...	May 23rd
Lambeth ...	...	June 1st
Greenwich ...	...	June 11th

Conferences Pending.

Shoreditch ...	...	June 19th
Camberwell ...	...	June 20th

Courses of Lectures held or being held.

Bow ...	...	Feb. 20th–28th ...	Girls
Northern Polytechnic, Holloway ...	...	Feb. 26th–Mar. 12th	Women
Selfridge's ...	...	March 5th & 6th ...	"
Nat. Org. Girls' Clubs		March 5th–19th ...	Club Leaders
" " "		May 3rd–10th ...	Juniors
Battersea Polytechnic		March 9th–23rd ...	Women
Marylebone ...	...	April 23rd–May 7th	"
Lewisham ...	...	April 26th–May 17th	"
Kensington ...	...	May 8th & 17th ...	Men
" ...	...	May 10th–31st ...	Women
Southwark ...	...	May 17th–31st ...	Men
" ...	...	May 18th–June 1st	Women
St. Pancras ...	...	May 25th–June 8th	"
Hampstead ...	...	June 1st–15th ...	"
Bermondsey ...	...	June 4th–11th ...	Men
" ...	...	June 4th–18th ...	Women
Marylebone Electricity Works ...	...	June 9th–16th ...	Women (Staff)

Courses of Lectures promised.

Deptford ...	...	June 3rd–20th ...	Women
Greenwich ...	...	June 14th–21st ...	Men
" ...	...	June 14th–July 5th	Women
Stepney ...	...	June 14th–July 5th	"
" ...	...	June 15th & 22nd ...	Men
St. Pancras ...	...	June 15th & 22nd ...	"
Marylebone ...	...	June 15th & 22nd ...	Nurses (Infirmary)
Hammersmith	...	June 22nd & July 20th	Women

February 26th—June 12th, 1917.

HOME COUNTIES.

CROYDON ...	Conference held...	...	May 22nd
	Lectures to Men	...	June 4th & 11th
	Lectures to Women	...	June 4th–25th
EAST HAM ...	Conference to be held	...	July 10th
WEST HAM ...	Conference to be held	...	July 5th

ESSEX.		
Romford ...	Lectures to Nat. Org. Girls' Clubs	May 7th & 14th
Walthamstow	Conference to be held ...	June 21st
KENT.		
Dartford ...	Conference held... ...	March 13th
	Course of Lectures to Women	Mar. 27th–Apl. 11th
	Lectures at Factories ...	Mar. 26th–May 21st
	Two Lectures to Men ...	Mar. 27th & Apl. 3rd
	Single Lecture, Women's Co-op. Guild	May 17th
Erith ...	Conference held ...	April 30th
	Three Lectures to Men...	May 24th–June 7th
	Course of Lectures to Women	May 24th–June 14th
Chatham ...	Conference held... ...	June 6th
Sevenoaks ...	Lecture to N.U.W.S.S...	March 29th
Crayford ...	Lecture, Y.M.C.A. Hut...	May 22nd
Bromley ...	Lectures to Women ...	May 1st–22nd
Tun. Weils...	Conference to be held ...	June 26th
SURREY.		
Woking ...	Lectures to Women ...	April 18th–May 10th
	Single Lecture to Midwives	May 14th
Wallington...	Lectures to Girls ...	April 23rd & 30th
	„ to Boys ...	May 7th & 14th
Reigate ...	Lecture to Women promised	June 26th
MIDDLESEX.		
Edmonton ...	Conference held ...	June 7th
	Lectures promised, Men	June 14th & 21st
	„ „ Women	June 14th–28th
Harrow ...	Single Lecture to British Women's Temp. Assn.	May 9th
HERTS.		
High Barnet	Single Lecture to Women	March 6th
Barnet ...	Girls' Club, Lectures ...	April 12th–May 7th
Bennington...	Ruri-decanal Conference	May 8th
High Wyc'mbe	Conference held... ...	May 22nd
Hitchin ...	Ruri-decanal Conference	July 11th
Letchworth...	Single Lecture to Women	May 22nd
Hertford ...	Lecture to Rural Deanery promised	June 23rd
Ware ...	Ruri-decanal Conference	April 21st
Watford ...	Ruri-decanal Conference	June 9th

Single Lectures held.

Paddington	March 15th	Mothers' Union
Willesden	April 19th	Foster Mothers
Pentonville	April 27th	Claremont Central Mission, Women
"	May 14th	Claremont Central Mission, Women
"	June 7th	Claremont Central Mission, Women
"	June 3rd	Claremont Central Mission, Men
Wandsworth	May 1st	Women
Tooting	May 14th	Mothers' Meeting
Bermondsey	May 21st	Working Women
Southwark	May 25th	Women Employees, Barclay & Fry
Barking	May 31st	Women

PANEL OF MEDICAL MEN SPEAKERS.

Dr. Coode Adams.
Dr. E. C. Arnold.
Sir Thomas Barlow.
Dr. Reginald Brown.
Sir Francis Champneys.
Mr. E. R. T. Clarkson.
Dr. Frank Collie.
Dr. F. E. White.
Dr. C. W. Hogarth.
Dr. K. A. Lees.
Sir Malcolm Morris.
Dr. R. E. Scholefield Weetwood.
Dr. D. Sommerville.
Dr. Sidney Tibbles.
Mr. E. B. Turner.*

PANEL OF WOMEN MEDICAL SPEAKERS.

Lady Barrett.
Dr. Alice Benham.
Dr. Mildred Burgess.
Dr. Jessie Campbell.
Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser.
Dr. Helen Gordon Clark.
Dr. Mary Douie.
Dr. Letitia Fairfield.
Dr. Sophie Jackson.
Dr. C. Alice King.
Dr. Lydia Leney.
Dr. Rachel Mackenzie.
Dr. Lilias Frazer Nash.
Dr. Ellen Pickard.
Dr. Maude Richards.
Dr. Adeline Roberts.
Dr. Anne Sutherland.
Dr. Frances Turle Saint.
Mrs. Mary Scharlieb.
Dr. Margaret E. Thackrah.
Dr. Elizabeth Wilks.

* Panel still in process of formation.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BRANCH.

President:

Sir George Hare Philipson, LL.D., M.D., President, College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Honorary Secretaries:

H. Kerr, Esq., M.D., Health Department, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Margaret M. Miller, M.B., 22, North Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Representatives on General Committee:

Members of Sanitary Committee (26). (City Council.)
Councillor F. E. Weightman, Studley Mount, Monkseaton. (Education Committee.)
*Dr. George Foggin, 3, Windsor Crescent, Newcastle. (Education Committee.)
*Mr. John Moore, J.P., 29, Roxburgh Place, Newcastle. (Insurance Committee.)
Mr. D. S. M. Guthrie, Shepherd's Hall, Rye Hill, Newcastle. (Insurance Committee.)
*Mr. H. Dawson, 43, Bishop's Road, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
*Mr. I. R. Westgarth, 123, Stanton Street, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
Mr. F. F. Worthington, 27, Claremont Place, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
Mr. T. Hill, 76, Belvedere Street, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
Mr. J. Pearson, 55, Mowbray Street, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
*Mrs. J. L. Gibbin, 39, Wingrove Gardens, Newcastle. (Board of Guardians.)
Dr. Hudson, 42, Crossley Terrace, Newcastle. (The Local Medical Committee.)
*Dr. H. L. Rutter, 31, West Parade, Newcastle. (The Local Medical Committee.)
*Sir Geo. Hare Philipson, M.D., Eldon Square, Newcastle. (Royal Victoria Infirmary.)
Dr. O. W. Ogden, Jesmond Road, Newcastle. (Fleming Memorial Hospital.)
Dr. J. T. Dunlop, 24, Kingsley Terrace, Newcastle. (Skin Hospital.)
Prof. T. Eustace Hill, Birchfield, Darlington. (College of Medicine.)
Prof. H. J. Hutchens, College of Medicine, Newcastle. (College of Medicine.)
Mr. Percy Corder. (Armstrong College.)
*Rev. Canon Newsom, The Vicarage, Newcastle. (Church of England.)
*Rev. Father J. Newsham, St. Mary's Cathedral. (Roman Catholic Church.)
Mr. F. W. Buck, J.P., Furzefield, Gosforth, Newcastle. (Free Church Council.)
*Mr. J. G. Watson, J.P., 5, Osborne Avenue, Newcastle. (Free Church Council.)
Mr. Thos. Dodds, Emerson Chambers, Newcastle. (Free Church Council.)
*Rev. M. H. Segal, N.A., 8, Claremont Terrace, Newcastle. (Jewish Synagogues.)
Lieut.-Col. D. T. Thomas, 33, Percy Street, Newcastle. (Salvation Army.)
*(Substitute: Brigadier A. J. Benwell), 33, Percy Street, Newcastle.
Mr. T. M. Clague, 5, Saville Row, Newcastle. (Y.M.C.A.)
Miss M. M. Buchanan, 13, Osborne Avenue, Newcastle. (Y.W.C.A. Brotherhoods. Sisterhoods.)
Mr. A. E. Cook, 25, Eldon Place, Newcastle. (P.S.A's.)
Miss Hilda Sturge, 99, Elswick Road, Newcastle. (Women's Adult Schools.)
Mr. Alfred Fletcher, 43, Highbury, Newcastle. (Adult Schools.)
Mrs. Hunter, Falmouth House, Heaton Hall Road, Newcastle. (British Women's Association.)
Mr. J. A. Spencer, 69, Fern Avenue, Newcastle. (Guild of Help.)
Mr. H. B. Saint, Ellison Buildings, Newcastle. (Guild of Help.)
* Major Talbot, M.A., 4, Brandling Park, Newcastle. (Guild of Help.)
Miss Merz, 131, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. (Charity Organisation Society.)
Mr. H. O. Ellwood, 231, Hamilton Street, Newcastle. (Newcastle Friendly Societies' Council.)
Mr. T. M. Brown, 60, Tamworth Road, Newcastle. (Newcastle Friendly Societies' Council.)
*Mr. T. G. Hughes, 19, Wandsworth-road, Newcastle. (National Union of Teachers.)
Mr. H. Marks, St. Andrew's C.E. School, Leazes Lane, Newcastle. (Newcastle Head Teachers' Association.)
Mr. Robert Peel, 5, Bristle Avenue, Tynemouth. (Class Teachers' Association.)
Mr. J. B. Gaunt, Rutherford College Boys' School. (Secondary Schools in the City.)
*Miss Tooke, Rutherford College Girls' School. (Secondary Schools in the City.)
Mr. J. A. Halliday, 90, Brighton Grove, Newcastle. (Liberal Organisation.)
Mr. Richard Brown, 8, North Parade, Whitley Bay. (Liberal Organisation.)
Councillor J. G. Smith (Messrs. Clayton and Gibson), Grey Street, Newcastle. (Conservative Organisation.)
*Mr. Gilbert Oliver, 55, Cartington Terrace. (Labour Representation Committee.)

Mrs. Hutty, Athena Cottage, Delaval Gardens, Benwell, Newcastle. (Independent Labour Party.)
Mr. Pringle, 167, Tamworth Road. (Trades and Labour Council.)
*Mrs. Florence Cheetham, Z.20, Munition Cottages, Scotswood, Newcastle. (National Women's Labour League.)
Mrs. Lloyd, 20, Newsham Street, Newcastle. (Women's Co-operative Guild.)
*Mrs. Munro, 18, Brunel Terrace, Newcastle. (Women's Co-operative Guild.)
Fredk. Gilhespie, 122, Dilston Road, Newcastle. (Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.)
Miss J. Fothergill, 47, Salters Road, Gosforth, Newcastle. (Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.)
W. J. Sanderson, 78, Strathmore Crescent. (Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.)
Mrs. L. E. Simm, St. Nicholas' Chambers, Newcastle. (National Amalgamated Union of Labour—Women.)
*Mr A. B. Dodd, 10, Mather Street. (Workers' Educational Association.)
*Mr. J. G. Hardwick, 138, Sidney Grove. (Newcastle Ratepayers' Association.)
Miss Burford, 168, Westmorland Road. (Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Society.)
Mrs. Brackenbury, Benwell Lodge, Newcastle. (Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Society.)
Miss G. B. Cameron, Health Department, Town Hall, Newcastle. (Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.)
Inspector J. McDonald, Central Police Station, Newcastle. (Police.)
Rev. H. Haslam, 24, Lansdowne Gardens. (St. John Ambulance Brigade.)
Miss N. Balls, Deneside, Tynemouth. (Deputy: Miss Burnup, 2, Wentworth Place, Newcastle.) (Girl Guides and Girls' Clubs.)
Mr. F. F. Corballis, St. Mary's Place. (Boy Scouts.)
Mr. F. W. Nicholson, 30, Addison Road. (Newcastle Socialist Society.)
Mr. R. Pybus, Mosley Street, Newcastle. (Newcastle and Gateshead Vigilance Society.)
*Dr. Ethel Williams, 3, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle. (N.E. Association of Reg. Medical Women.)
*Mrs. Louis, 20, Eldon Square. (Catholic Women's League.)
*Miss H. Knox, 8, Claremont Street. (Elementary Teachers.)
*Miss J. Burton, Deaconess-in-Charge, 124, Westmorland Road, Newcastle. (Wilberforce Diocesan House of Refuge.)
*Councillor C. T. Stableforth, Moorfield, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle. (Sanitary Committee.)
*Councillor D. Adams, 18, Sanderson Road, Newcastle. (Sanitary Committee.)
*Councillor J. Smith, 129, Walker Road, Newcastle. (Sanitary Committee.)
*Mrs. M. E. Gair, 33, Grey Street, Newcastle.
*Mr. J. Fottrell, 219, Maria Street, Newcastle.
*Rev. R. Elliott, St. Aidan's Vicarage, Grainger Park Road, Newcastle.

Mr. R. Allison, Prudential Offices, Mosley Street.
Mrs. C. Auld, 23, James Street, Benwell.
Mrs. C. Hall, 241, Wingrove Avenue.
Mr. T. W. Lowes, 168, Dilston Road.
Mrs. I. Reed, 109, Grafton Street.
Dr. F. Russell, 41, Heaton Road.
} Insurance Committee.

*Also Members of Executive Committee.

On March 28th a conference, promoted by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases acting in conjunction with the Sanitary Committee, was held in the hall of Rutherford College. The Lord Mayor presided. Addresses were given by Sir Francis Champneys, a member of the above Council, and Mrs. A. C. Gotto, one of its honorary secretaries. There was a large attendance, representative of every category of the public bodies in the city. On the motion of the Vice-Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Councillor David Adams

(in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman), it was resolved :—

"That a Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases be formed in the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

On the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, it was further resolved :—

"That a General Committee be appointed for the purpose of conducting an active educational campaign in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in connection with the combating of venereal diseases, and that such Committee consist of representatives of the various bodies represented at this conference (with power to add to their number)."

Fifty-three authorities, institutions, philanthropic and social organisations, and public bodies were represented, and about 90 representatives of these were allotted to the General Committee of the Branch.

SKETCH OF PROCEDURE LEADING UP TO THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

On March 2nd a private conference of leaders of various religious, educational, and philanthropic bodies in the city was held in the Council Chamber. Upwards of 50 persons were present. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mrs. A. C. Gotto, one of the joint honorary secretaries of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, gave a short address descriptive of the methods by which the Council works, and suggesting how each of the organisations present could help on the campaign against venereal disease by passing on to those among whom they work information regarding the diseases themselves, the ways in which they are spread, and the means of preventing them, including those made available under the scheme of the Corporation. In order that this propaganda should have the widest possible scope, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Lord Mayor, that at an early date he should call a conference, to which every section of the community, religious, educational, philanthropic, medical, and industrial, should by special personal invitation send representatives, and that a Committee composed of members of the Local Sanitary Authority and the various bodies enumerated above should be formed. This Committee, if possible, should be allied to the National Council as a local Branch, and could then undertake that section of the Local Authority's scheme described as the "Educational and Publicity Campaign." A very vigorous plan of action would then be entered upon forthwith.

Dr. Kerr (Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne) reported that he had himself been privileged to visit and give

addresses to the Byker Brotherhood, the Byker Sisterhood, the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employés (men), the same (women), the Friendly Societies' Council, the Friends' Adult School, the Friends' and Chemists' Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Salvation Army officers, Newcastle Lodge of the U.O. Plumbers' Association, the Labour Representation Committee, the Independent Labour Party, the British Socialists' Society, the Trades and Labour Council, and the Newcastle Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Meanwhile, on March 28th there was held a conference at which it was decided to form a Newcastle-upon-Tyne Branch of the National Council.

The result of all this publicity has been most marked in the effect upon the public use of the facilities for diagnosis and treatment provided by the Corporation. Up to May 9th, 419 new cases of venereal disease were dealt with at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, including 294 men, 122 women, and 3 children, and there were 1,078 attendances for intravenous treatment. Of these latter, 572 occurred during the first three months of the year, whereas between April 1st and May 9th (less than half of the former period) there were 506 such attendances.

After the most unfortunate experience of methods of repression and regulation, the whole trend of present-day legislation is against these methods, but, instead, tends to place reliance upon a system of enlightenment and education, and the facilitating of cure of the disease wherever it is found. The means of cure are being provided under the municipal scheme. It is for us to see that their existence is well known. That, however, is only one, and perhaps the least, way in which the Branch can help to combat these foul plagues. The stated aims and objects of the National Council include the provision of accurate and enlightened information as to the prevalence of these diseases, and as to the necessity for early treatment; the encouragement of, and assistance in, the dissemination of a sound knowledge of the physiological laws of life, in order to raise the standard both of health and conduct; the co-operating with existing associations; to seek their approval and support, and to give advice when desired; the arrangement in connection with such organisations of courses of lectures and the supervision of the preparation of suitable literature; the promotion of such legislative, social, and administrative reforms as are relevant to the foregoing aims and objects.

Samples of the literature that has been distributed or provided for use may be seen on application to the honorary secretaries of the Branch, and special attention is drawn to the booklets of advice to parents in the instruction of their children.

A course of six public lectures is being arranged for, and copies of the draft programme have been distributed to this meeting. It is most important that there should be good audi-

ences, and the members of the Branch are relied upon to do their best to ensure these. In connection with the completion of the syllabus for this course, and for the guidance of the Committee in their future work, it is advisable that an Executive Committee should be appointed.

The following points were referred by the General Committee to the Executive for consideration and report :—

(1) Financial responsibilities of membership.
(2) Housing reform campaign.
(3) Educational campaign—
  (*a*) For the instructors.
  (*b*) For young adults.
  (*c*) for children.
(4) Small circle talks.
(5) Establishment of clubs for young people, and greater provision for reasonable recreation.
(6) Collaboration with welfare workers under the welfare scheme of the Ministry of Munitions.
(7) Brieux's "Damaged Goods."

DRAFT PROGRAMME.

A series of lectures on Sex Education will be given to parents, school teachers and social workers at Rutherford College, Bath Lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday, May 30th, Friday, June 1st, and Wednesdays, June 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, at 7.30 p.m.

Lecture I.—The Place and Power of Sex in Nature, by Miss Norah H. March, B.Sc. Wednesday, May 30th.

Lecture II.—The Promotion of Moral and Physical Health : Social Safeguards, by Miss Norah H. March, B.Sc. Friday, June 1st.

Lecture III.—Instruction on the Facts of Sex and Parenthood, by Miss Norah H. March, B.Sc. Wednesday, June 6th.

Lecture IV.—Venereal Disease. To women by Dr. Mary Douie, to men by Dr. Harold Kerr. Wednesday June 13th.

Lecture V.—Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease. To women by Miss F. J. Wakefield, to men by Dr. Harold Kerr. Wednesday, June 20th.

Lecture VI.—Social Prevention of Venereal Disease. To women by Miss K. Douglas, to men by Dr. George Foggin. Wednesday, June 27th.

HAROLD KERR,
MARGARET M. MILLER,
Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHPORT BRANCH.

Executive Committee (Provisional).

*The Mayor (Mr. Councillor Morrin).	Miss Kate Ryley.
*The Chairman of the Health Committee.	Miss Wilder.
	Mr. J. Gordon.
*The Chairman of the Education Committee.	The Rev. F. A. Russell.
	Mrs. Goodfellow.
*The Medical Officer of Health.	Mr. B. Crosby.
Councillor Dr. Limont.	Miss Hogben.
Mrs. J. T. Inskip.	The Rev. J. T. Inskip.
Dr. Baildon.	The Rev. James Turner.

Members of the Local Committee (Provisional).

*The Mayor.	Mr. Councillor Morrin.
*The Chairman of the Watch Committee.	Councillor Dr. Limont.
*The Town Clerk.	Mr. J. Ernest Jarratt.
The Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. George Barnes.
Two representatives of the Borough Magistrates.	Mr. W. J. Boothroyd, J.P.
	Mr. Arthur Quayle.
Two representatives of the Board of Guardians.	Mr. Councillor Wright.
	Mr. Councillor Richardson.
Two representatives of the Education Committee.	Mr. Alderman Mawdsley.
	Mr. Councillor Ball.
Two representatives of the National Health Insurance Committee.	Mr. John Gordon.
	Mr. J. Priestley.
Four representatives of the Southport Medical Society.	Dr. Baildon.
	Dr. Pridie.
	Dr. Corkhill.
	Dr. Swete-Evans.
Two representatives of the Southport Infirmary.	Mr. J. W. Paton, J.P.
	Mr. J. H. Shaw.
Two representatives of the Co-operative Society's Women's Guild.	Mrs. W. Ireland.
	Mrs. Stephenson.
Two representatives of the Head Teachers' Association.	Mr. J. C. Underwood.
	Miss Hogden.
Two representatives of the National Union of Teachers.	Mr. Benjamin Crosby.
	Miss Ivey.
Two representatives of Child Welfare.	Mrs. Goodfellow.
	Mrs. B. G. Quayle.
Senior Health Visitor.	Miss Wilder.
Two representatives of the National Union of Women Workers.	Mrs. J. T. Inskip.
South and District Trades and Labour Council.	Mr. Michael Flynn.
Ruri-Deaconal Conference.	The Rev. R. Bibby Blackeney.
Southport and District Free Church Council.	The Rev. Jas. Mellis, M.A.
British Women's Temperance Association.	Mrs. Coop.
The Church of England.	The Rev. J. G. Inskip.
The Free Churches.	The Rev. F. A. Russell.
The Roman Catholic Church.	The Rev. Father Turner.
Two representatives of the Y.M.C.A.	Mr. Cicero Smith, J.P.
	Mr. H. G. Gerrard.
Two representatives of the Y.W.C.A.	Miss Swift.
	Miss S. Pennington.
Shelter of Compassion.	Mrs. S. G. W. Maitland.
Probation Officer.	Mr. J. Greenhalgh.
Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.	Mr. Alderman Sanderson.
Two representatives of the Local Women's Committee for Venereal Diseases.	The Mayoress.
	Miss Kate Ryley.
Women's Club, Scarisbrick Avenue.	Mrs. Thew.
Girls' Protection Society Shelter of Compassion	Miss Jones (Matron).

* Ex-officio.

On April 20th, 1917, a conference was held, presided over by the Mayor. Addresses were given by Mrs. A. C. Gotto, Joint Honorary Secretary of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and Dr. Macalister, of Liverpool, and a resolution passed in favour of forming a Branch of the National Council when the above Provisional Committee was appointed.

A course of lectures to women social workers is now being given.

SOUTH SHIELDS BRANCH.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

Miss Stelling Smith, Municipal Buildings, South Shields.

The Mayoress (Mrs. Allon), "Ardgay," Westoe Road, South Shields.
Mrs. Hilton, 75, Westoe Parade, South Shields.
Mrs. Arthur, 96, Broughton Road, South Shields.
Miss Binks, 4, South View Terrace, South Shields.
Miss Hoskins, Superintendent, St. Verca's Home, South Shields.
Alderman Robertson, 18, Meldon Terrace, South Shields.
Councillor Sutcliffe, 4, Ogle Terrace, South Shields.
Dr. D. Morley Mathieson, Medical Officer of Health, South Shields.
Dr. O'Callaghan, 1, Regent Street, South Shields.
Dr. Shepherd, Ogle Terrace, South Shields. (On Active Service.)
Mr. Walker, 151, Stanhope Road, South Shields.
Mr. Martin Liddle, 39, King Street, South Shields.
Mr. Donkin, 119, Stevenson Street, South Shields.
Mr. Hadwen (Probation Officer), Charlotte Terrace, South Shields.
Mr. Scott (Chief Constable), 13, Logan Terrace, South Shields.
Dr. Macdonald, Horsley Hill Road, South Shields.
Rev. Hudson Barker, St. Hilda's Vicarage, Ogle Terrace, South Shields.
Miss Oliver, 1, Wood's Terrace, South Shields.
Miss Brady, Head Teacher, St. Bede's Girls' School, South Shields.
Councillor C. A. Henderson, 2, Ebor Street, South Shields.
Rev. J. Gill, St. Thomas' Vicarage, South Shields.
Mrs. Revel, "Greencroft," Cleadon, South Shields.

On March 2nd, 1917, a conference fully representative of the municipal authorities and the principal social, religious, and educational organisations in the town was convened by the Mayor. Addresses were given by Mrs. A. C. Gotto, Joint Hon. Secretary of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and Major Harford Hawkins. A local voluntary Venereal Disease Committee, which included the members of a special committee of the South Shields Public Health Society, was formed to act as a Branch of the Council. Miss Stelling Smith was appointed Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

A conference of Trade Unionists, Friendly Societies, and kindred organisations, convened by the South Shields Labour Party, was held on April 10th, addressed by Major Hawkins.

A course of lectures to women, representatives of social workers, educationalists, Friendly Societies, and the general public, has been arranged to take place during June, and it is hoped that these will shortly be followed by a course to men.

ADA STELLING SMITH,
Hon. Secretary.

TYNEMOUTH BRANCH.

Chairman:

Councillor Frater, 87, Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields.

Secretary:

Stanley Wilson, Esq., Town Clerk, Tynemouth.

Members:

The Mayor (Councillor Hy. Gregg), East Parade, Whitley Bay.
Alderman Bolton, 67, Linskill Terrace, North Shields.
Alderman Ellis, 61, Linskill Terrace, North Shields.
Alderman Hogg, 15, Latimer Street, Tynemouth.
Alderman Murray, 11, Fenwick Terrace, Tynemouth.
Alderman Porter, 17, Grosvenor Place, North Shields.
Councillor Burnett, 10, Prior Terrace, Tynemouth.
Councillor Coats, 72, Linskill Terrace, North Shields.
Councillor Douglass, "Southcliffe," Windsor Crescent, Whitley Bay.
Councillor Fitzhugh, 12, St. John's Terrace, Percy Main.
Councillor Gibson, 7, Prudhoe Terrace, North Shields.
Councillor Dr. Harrison, Howard Street, North Shields.
Councillor Hogg, 38, Park Crescent East, North Shields.
Councillor Hutchinson, "Wooler House," Tynemouth.
Councillor Middleton, 3, Cleveland Avenue, North Shields.
Councillor Munby, 16, Northumberland Square, North Shields.
Councillor Rowe, 24, St. James' Terrace, Percy Main.
Councillor Telford, 4, Railway Street, Percy Main.
Councillor Thirkle, 213, Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields.
Councillor Waine, 31, Alma Place, North Shields.
Councillor Clarkson, 13, Dene Street, North Shields.

Dr. E. Gofton, 10, Railway Terrace, North Shields. (Nominee of Medical Practitioners.)

Dr. J. E. Baker, Stanley Street West, North Shields. (Nominee of Medical Practitioners.)

Mr. Councillor Frater, 87, Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields. (Nominee of Guardians of Tynemouth Union.)

Rev. S. Pearson, 82, Percy Park, Tynemouth. (Nominee of Guardians of Tynemouth Union.)

Miss E. Baker, Argyle Street, Tynemouth. (Nominee of Tynemouth Insurance Committee.)

Mr. J. F. Hogg, 102, Bedford Street, North Shields. (Nominee of Tynemouth Insurance Committee.)

Miss E. Forster, 26, Sidney Street, North Shields. (Nominee of Head Teachers' Association.)

Mr. M. Gerrard, Albury Park Road, Tynemouth. (Nominee of Head Teachers' Association.)

Rev. H. L. Lloyd, St. Peter's Vicarage, North Shields. (Nominee of the Clergy of the Established Church.)

Rev. J. Clucas, 33, Cleveland Road, North Shields. (Nominee of the Clergy of the Established Church.)

Rev. Chas. Stanley, Walton Avenue, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Rev. D. Cook, Alma Place, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Rev. A. Fallon, 11, Camp Terrace, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Rev. J. T. Newton, 30, Linskill Terrace, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Rev. J. Warschauer, 13, Grosvenor Place, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Rev. F. G. Howland, Preston Avenue, North Shields. (Nominee of Ministers of Nonconformist Churches.)

Mr. J. J. Huntley, 32, Keilder Terrace, North Shields. (Nominee of Roman Catholic Church.)

Mrs. Lamble, Percy Park, Tynemouth. (Nominee of British Women's Temperance Association.)

Mrs. J. Hunter, 63, Chirton West View, North Shields. (Nominee of Women's Local Government Association.)

Miss Moffatt, 10, Kensington Gardens, North Shields. (Nominee of Rescue Workers.)

Mrs. Emery, 72, Lansdowne Terrace, North Shields. (Nominee of Probation Officers.)

Mr. McPherson, Field House West, North Shields. (Nominee of Probation Officers.)

Miss Liddle, 32, Sidney Street, North Shields. (Nominee of Midwives.)
J. H. Huish, Esq., Chief Constable, Tynemouth.

A meeting was convened on June 1st, and by resolution it was unanimously carried that—

(1) A Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases be formed in Tynemouth.

(2) The Branch be composed of members as in the list already given.

The question of forming an Executive Committee was considered, but deferred until a future meeting, and the whole Branch is acting as an Executive for the time being. The Town Clerk was officially appointed Secretary at this meeting.

A meeting of the Branch is shortly to be held to consider a number of matters, including a course of lectures.

STANLEY WILSON,
Secretary.

ULSTER BRANCH

Chairman:
The Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Vice-Chairman:
Professor Lindsay, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Hon. Treasurer:
George Fulton, Esq.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:
Mrs. W. Holmes. Capt. S. T. Irwin, R.A.M.C. Rev. D. Purves, D.D.

General Council:

The Lord Mayor, City Hall, Belfast.
Anderson, R. N. (Mayor), Guildhall, Londonderry.
Andrews, Dr. Marion, University Square, Belfast.
Armstrong, H. B., Dean's Hill, Armagh.
Bailie, Dr. H. W., Medical Officer of Health, City Hall, Belfast.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D., Dreenagh House, Belfast.
Calwell, Wm., M.A., M.D., College Gardens, Belfast.
Campbell, Robert T., M.B., F.R.C.S., College Gardens, Belfast.
Clarke, Miss Florence, 13, Kinnaird Terrace, Belfast.

D'Arcy, Rt. Rev. C. F., D.D., Culloden, Craigavad.
Darling, Dr. Georgina, Queen's University, Belfast.
Darling, J. S., M.D., High Street, Lurgan.
Dempney, Sir Alex., M.D., J.P., Coldagh, Somerton Road, Belfast.
Dunleavy, Jas., Solicitor, Donegal.
English, Dr. Grace, Queen's University, Belfast.
Gray, David, M.D., 170, York Street.
Holmes, Mrs. W., 15, Chlorine Gardens, Belfast.
Houston, H. Craig, 3, Fortwilliam Terrace, Belfast.
Irwin, S. T., F.R.C.S., University Square, Belfast.
Johnstone, R. J., M.B., F.R.C.S., 14, University Square, Belfast.
Lindsay, Professor J. A., M.D., 81, University Road, Belfast.
Lord, Major (Salvation Army), 160, Duncairn Gardens, Belfast.
Lowry, Mrs., Fairfield, Belmont Road, Strandtown.
Michell, A. B., M.B., 18, University Square, Belfast.
Montgomery, E. S. (Miss), 26, College Green, Belfast.
McMordie, Mrs., Cabin Hill, Knock.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford, J.P., Lismara, Shore Road, Belfast.
Purves, Rev. David, M.A., D.D., Elmwood Manse, Belfast.
Robieson, M. W., M.A., 4, Elmwood Avenue, Belfast.
Rossington, H. J., B.A., B.D. (Rev.), Ardeevin, Cadogan Park, Belfast.
Sharman Crawford, Col. R. G., M.P., 18th R.I.R., Clandeboye Camp.
Spencer-Chichester, Mrs., Moyola Park, Castledawson.
Symmers, Professor St. C., Queen's University, Belfast.
Thomson, R., M.B., 21, Botanic Avenue, Belfast.
Wilson, Capt. W. J., R.A.M.C., Queen's University, Belfast.
Fulton, Geo., Howard Street, Belfast.
Strain, Wm., Gt. Victoria Street, Belfast.

The first step taken was at a meeting of the Medical Profession of Belfast and neighbourhood, which was convened by the Councils of the Ulster Medical Society and the Ulster Branch of the British Medical Association on December 16th, 1916. At that meeting two resolutions were passed :—

First : To establish a Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease in Ulster.

Second : A resolution by the Medical Profession strongly urging "that modern scientific methods be made more fully available for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases," and that the time has come for the Local Government Board of Ireland to consult with local authorities *re* the preparation of schemes for the control and prevention of venereal diseases.

A deputation from this meeting afterwards waited on the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and asked him to convene a meeting with a view to the founding of a local Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. That meeting was held in the City Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on January 18th, 1917. The attendance was very representative of all sections of the community, and the two motions—

(*a*) That a Branch be formed;

(*b*) That an Executive Committee be nominated, with power to add to their number—

were spoken to by Professor Lindsay and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Sir John Byers, and the Moderator of the General Assembly.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Friday evening, January 26th, 1917, when office bearers were appointed.

At that meeting it was resolved to draw the attention of the Irish Local Government Board to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, and to the action already taken by the Local Government Boards of England and Scotland, with a view to similar action being taken in Ireland. A reply was received from the Irish Local Government Board on February 12th, stating that "The Board have for some time been in communication with His Majesty's Government and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury with a view to the extension of the provision of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, to Ireland, so as to enable County Councils, with the assistance of a Treasury grant, to make and execute schemes on the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission."

This letter was read at the second meeting of the Executive held on February 26th, when a sub-committee on the education of the public in regard to venereal diseases recommended that lectures should be given to selected bodies of people. A panel of lecturers was appointed.

Panel of Medical Men Speakers.

Sir John Byers.
Dr. Calwell.
Dr. John Campbell.
Mr. R. J. Johnstone.
Captain Wilson.
Dr. W. M. Killen.
Professor Lindsay.
Professor Symmers.
Dr. Robert Thomson.

Panel of Medical Women Speakers.

Dr. Marion Andrews.
Miss Tate (Ulster Hospital).
Dr. Georgina Darling.

At that meeting the Secretary reported the offer of a grant of £10 from the National Council to meet initial expenses. Resolutions were also passed in view of the coming "V.D." Bill, urging—

(1) The necessity of making the transmission of venereal diseases a criminal offence.

(2) The amendment of the Indecent Advertisements Act.

(3) Proposed alterations in the law of libel.

It was also resolved at this meeting to approach the local hospitals, urging upon them the desirability of arranging for a limited amount of treatment.

The third meeting of the Executive was held on Thursday, April 19th. Dr. Purves reported an interview in Dublin with

the Under-Secretary for Ireland, who informed him that the draft of a Bill empowering the Irish Local Government Board to deal with County Councils, was ready for introduction at the first suitable opportunity, and that he had interviewed the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, who informed him that they were preparing a memorandum to be sent to Health Authorities on the passage of the Bill.

The report of the Educational Sub-Committee was submitted. Lectures on the subject of venereal diseases as arranged by this Sub-Committee have since been delivered by medical men and women to various groups of persons. Under the auspices of the Association of Secondary Teachers and of the National Teachers' Organisation large audiences of women teachers were addressed by Dr. Georgina Darling, and Professor Symmers, Queen's University, lectured to men teachers. Two meetings were also held for women social workers, which were addressed by Dr. Georgina Darling. A conference of various denominations was held, at which the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore (Right Rev. Dr. d'Arcy) presided, and Professor Lindsay, M.D., Vice-Chairman of the Branch, gave an address indicating the relation in which the Church might stand to the movement for combating these diseases, and for promoting social purity generally. The question in relation to the Church was very fully discussed at that meeting, for it was strongly felt that while, in one aspect, this is a medical question, in another it is a question of public morals, and that the primary need of the community is information of the right kind, a mistaken silence having been too long observed. It was also felt that the nurses of the city should be invited to attend lectures on the subject, and very large audiences of nurses listened to two lectures by Dr. W. Calwell. The Sub-Committee also co-operated with the military authorities in providing lectures to address the soldiers in the camps. At all the meetings the influential publications of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases were largely circulated, the Council being of opinion that nothing is more needful than publications of the right kind, as nothing can be more dangerous than the circulation which takes place, to a very great extent, of literature of another type. The experience of the Educational Committee in connection with this course of lectures has been such as to show that the public mind is ripe for information on the subject.

Friendly societies and other public bodies have not as yet been approached with the exception of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Belfast Branch, which was addressed by Miss Tate, Matron of the Women's Hospital, Templemore Avenue, Belfast. It is satisfactory to report that the Royal Victoria Hospital has resolved to make treatment available. In view of this fact an effort will be made to reach the general public.

When certain difficulties at present existing have been removed, the Irish Local Government Board will call upon Local Health Authorities in Ireland to prepare similar schemes, on the lines recommended by Commission on Venereal Diseases.

DAVID PURVES,
S. T. IRWIN,
M. F. HOLMES,
Joint Hon. Secs.

The following is the programme that has been carried out by the Educational Sub-Committee, under the instructions of the General Council.

As instructed by the Executive, the Sub-Committee have arranged the following syllabus of lectures:—

Teachers.

Two lectures to women teachers (only) by Dr. Georgina Darling, Friday, 16th, and Monday, 26th March, 1917, at 7.30 o'clock. Subjects: The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases; Venereal Diseases as affecting Children. (Audience 120-170.)

Two lectures to men teachers by Professor St. C. Symmers, Queen's University, Monday, 19th, and Friday, 23rd March, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Subject: Venereal Diseases. (Audience about 80 at each.)

Social Workers.

Two lectures to women social workers by Dr. Georgina Darling, Tuesday, 20th, and Tuesday, 27th March, 1917, at 3 o'clock. (Audience 60 at each.)

Men social workers are invited to the above lectures by Professor Symmers to men teachers on 19th and 23rd March, at 8 o'clock.

The Clergy.

A conference of ministers of all denominations was held on Monday, 26th March, at 4.30 o'clock, to consider the subject in its moral aspects, and in what way ministers of religion can help the movement. Lecturer: Professor Lindsay, M.D. (Audience about 60.)

Nurses.

Two lectures were aranged for nurses in connection with the various hospitals on April 23rd and 30th. Dr. Calwell. (Audience 200 at each lecture.)

Military.

At the request of the military authorities, lectures are being arranged for soldiers. Drs. S. T. Irwin, R. J. Johnstone and Professor Symmers. Three lectures have already been held at Randalstown Camp. (About 1,000 at each lecture.)

WALSALL BRANCH.

Chairman:
Dr. Phillips, J.P., Birmingham Road, Walsall.
Vice-Chairman:
E. J. Shaw, Esq., J.P., Wednesbury Road, Walsall.
Hon. Treasurer:
S. Taylor, Esq., 65, Harden Road, Bloxwich.
Honorary Secretary:
Edward M. Elliott, Esq., The Croft, Gorway, Walsall.
Chairman of Works Sub-Committee:
J. J. Stanley, Esq., Buchanan Road, Walsall.
Hon. Secretary, Works Sub-Committee:
W. Guest, Esq., 70, Brace Street, Walsall.
Chairman, Women's Sub-Committee:
Mrs. Wells, Gorway, Walsall.
Chairman, Schools Sub-Committee:
S. Taylor, Esq., 65, Harden Road, Bloxwich.
Honorary Secretary, Schools Sub-Committee:
Miss Harrison, 23, Westbourne Street, Walsall.

On February 9th, 1917, a conference fully representative of the municipal authorities, religious, educational and social organisations was convened by the Mayor at the Town Hall, Walsall. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. A. C. Gotto, Joint Hon. Sec. of the N.C.C.V.D., and Dr. John Robertson, Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham. Those present unanimously passed a resolution forming themselves into the Walsall Branch of the National Council, with power to add to their number:—

Five	representatives	of the	Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.
One	,,	,,	Magistrates.
One	,,	,,	Board of Guardians.
One	,,	,,	Education Committee.
One	,,	,,	Local War Pensions Committee.
One	,,	,,	Nat. Health Insurance Committee.
Three	,,	,,	Local Medical Committee.
One	,,	,,	Co-operative Society's Women's Guild.
Two	,,	,,	Head Teachers' Assoc. (1 ea. sex).
Two	,,	,,	National Union of Teachers (do.).
Two	,,	,,	Child Welfare Association.
One	,,	,,	Nat. Union of Women Workers.
Two	,,	,,	Trades and Labour Council.
One	,,	,,	Ruri-Decanal Conference.
One	,,	,,	Free Church Council.
One	,,	,,	Walsall District Soc. for Blind.
One	,,	,,	British Women's Temperance Association.

Together with: The Mayor, Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Chairman of the Watch Committee, Chairman and Secretary of the Walsall and District Hospital, Chief Constable, Senior Health Visitor, The Rev. A. Paice (Church of England), The Rev. W. L. T. Merson (Free Church), The Rev. F. Delaney (Roman Catholic), Miss Holloway (Victoria Nursing Institution), Sister Emily (Rescue Home), Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Orchard (Probation Officers).

Arrangements have been made for treatment of venereal disease patients at the Walsall Hospital, and advertisements informing the public that these facilities are available have appeared in the local press.

The Schools Sub-Committee are endeavouring to arrange a special course of lectures for teachers and other persons interested in the subject in the autumn.

The Works Sub-Committee hope to have lectures delivered in the principal factories at the end of September or early in October next.

Literature is on sale at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, Park Street, Walsall; J. Kirby and Sons, Bradford Street, Walsall.

E. M. ELLIOTT,
Hon. Secretary.

YORK BRANCH.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the York Mansion House on October 27th, 1916, at which the Lord Mayor presided, and addresses were given by Mrs. A. C. Gotto, Sir Malcolm Morris, and the Archbishop of York, explaining the aims and objects of the National Council and the proposed plan of campaign, a Local Propaganda Committee was formed for the purpose of promoting an educational campaign and the local scheme for prevention and treatment.

During November, 1916, a successful course of four lectures was delivered to women social workers by Miss Cowlin, Miss N. March, B.Sc., Miss M. L. Rawlins, M.B., and Miss Wakefield. An afternoon course and an evening course was held, and each was attended by about 200 persons. Many who were unable to be present are asking that they may be repeated.

The first meeting of the Local Propaganda Committee was held in the Guildhall on March 23rd, 1917. The Propaganda Committee was then constituted the York Branch of the National Council, and comprises representatives of practically all the societies and other bodies concerned in York, civic, social, industrial, philanthropic, and religious. The following office bearers were duly appointed:—

President:

Alderman Inglis, Chairman of York Corporation Health Committee.

Vice-Presidents:

Mrs. Edwin Gray. Mr. W. H. Jalland, J.P. Mr. James Hamilton.

Hon. Secretary:
Dr. Edmund M. Smith.

Assistant Hon. Secretaries:
Rev. A. E. M. Glover, M.A. Mrs. Lewis A. Hope.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Tupper-Carey.	Mr. C. Boyce.
Mrs. Philip Newman.	Dr. G. W. Gostling.
Alderman W. H. Birch, J.P.	Mr. C. E. Tee.
Mr. S. M. Toyne, M.A.	Mr. J. T. Holmes.

Together with the office bearers *ex-officio*.

A resolution was passed unanimously, for transmission to the President of the Local Government Board and the local Members of Parliament: "That, in view of the grave national dangers arising from neglect, or the improper treatment of venereal diseases, the York Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases consider that legislation should be passed with the least possible delay, for the purpose of rendering it a penal offence for any person other than a qualified medical practitioner to undertake the treatment of venereal diseases."

It was decided to keep at the Public Health Office, for inspection, distribution, and sale, complete sets of leaflets, pamphlets, and books issued *or approved* by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. A large amount of the National Council's literature has already been sold or distributed gratis in the city.

As a result of inquiries made, it was considered better to postpone until the autumn the proposed systematic educational campaign as to parochial and other meetings for mothers, young unmarried women and girls, and teachers, but to ask social workers to occupy the intervening time in giving lecturettes or preparatory talks, as opportunity might occur, in such gatherings.

Arrangements have now been made for the following lectures to take place in June:—

June 5th, 1917.—Lecture by Mr. G. A. Goodwin, of National Council. Subject: The National Campaign, its Origin, Purpose, and Programme. Chairman: Dr. Bedford Pierce.

June 7th.—Lecture by Major Wardrop Griffith, M.D., Professor of Medicine in University of Leeds. Subject: Venereal Diseases and their Effects. Chairman: Alderman Inglis (President of the York Branch of the National Council).

June 16th.—Lecture to Nurses and Midwives by Dr. Clara Stewart, Acting Pathologist of Leeds General Infirmary. Subject: The Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases. Mrs. Edwin Gray in the Chair.

Arrangements are being made at the York County Hospital for the treatment of these diseases, and for bacteriological diagnosis at Leeds Infirmary, and it is hoped that these will be complete by July 1st.

The Government scheme and the educational campaign have been taken up by the Corporation Health Committee with complete unanimity and interest.

This branch was glad to take advantage of Mrs. Gotto's recent visit to the North, and asked her to give an address at their meeting on May 24th. She also addressed the lady members of the Branch and other lady social workers on May 25th, when a Ladies' Committee was formed. These addresses were keenly appreciated, and all felt that they had derived from them valuable and practical help and encouragement.

At a recent meeting of the branch it was resolved to invite the following leaders of the community to be patrons of the branch :—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of York.
The Lady Mayoress.
The Sheriff of York and the Sheriff's Lady.
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.
The Very Rev. the Dean of York.
The Right Rev. Monsignor Provost Dawson.
The President of the York Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., the General Officer Commanding the Northern Command.
The Members of Parliament for the City.
The President of the York Medical Society.
The President of the Yorks Law Society.
The President of the York Trades and Labour Council.
The President of the York Friendly Societies Council.

The branch now numbers 109 representative and individual members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES,

Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

BALANCE SHEET.

31st December, 1916.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TO SUNDRY CREDITORS—		
Stationery and Printing -	88 10 2	
Repairs and Alterations -	29 6 6	
Audit and Accountancy -	12 1 6	
Propaganda and Appeal - -	165 11 3	
		295 9 5
,, REVENUE ACCOUNT—		
Balance, 31st December, 1915	148 11 6	
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to 31st December, 1916, as shown within	12,139 16 7	
		12,288 8 1
		£12,583 17 6

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s.
BY CASH at London County and Westminster Bank—		
Current A/c -	3,025 0 7	
Deposit A/c -	2,500 0 0	
In Hand -	29 17 4	
		5,554 17
,, INVESTMENTS—		
£7,000 Treasury Bills at Cost - -	6,669 15 3	
Proportion accrued of increase at maturity -	57 11 0	
		6,727 6
,, STOCK ON HAND—		
Literature -	30 0 0	
Stationery -	5 0 0	
		35 0
,, OFFICE FURNITURE—		
Balance at 31st Dec., 1915 -	23 17 6	
Additions to date - -	123 5 3	
	147 2 9	
Less Depreciation - -	5 17 2	
		141 5
,, SUNDRY DEBTORS AND AMOUNTS PAID IN ADVANCE—		
H.M. War Office for Military Lectures to Eastern Command - -	122 15 3	
Press Cutting Subscription, amount unexpired - -	2 12 6	
		125 7
		£12,583 17

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relati thereto, and in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and corre view of the state of the Council's affairs.

LORD, FOSTER & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
37, Walbrook, E.C.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1917.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Twelve Months to 31st *December*, 1916.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
OFFICE EXPENSES—						
Rent - - -	85	0	0			
Printing and Stationery - -	336	9	2			
Fares and Travelling Expenses -	12	18	10			
Telephone - -	14	7	11			
Heat and Light -	13	7	9			
Repairs and Alterations - -	33	0	6			
Accountancy and Legal Expenses	30	13	6			
Subscription to Press Cutting Agency - -	7	17	6			
Hire of Typewriter	9	14	6			
Miscellaneous Expenses - -	18	19	5			
				562	9	1
SALARIES - -				461	1	4
POSTAGE AND TELEGRAMS -				165	10	6
ADVERTISING, PRINTING AND POSTAGE, &c., in connection with						
Propaganda -	1,115	0	9			
Appeal - -	435	17	9			
				1,550	18	6
LECTURERS' FEES, Travelling and other Expenses in connection with Civilian Lectures - -				249	2	5
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND LITERATURE -				44	14	7
DEPRECIATION of Office Furniture				5	17	2
Balance carried down - -				12,139	16	7
				£15,179	10	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY DONATIONS Received - -				14,974	1	0
,, SUBSCRIPTIONS Received (including 2 Life Members at £10 each) -				111	16	0
,, INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS						
Interest on Deposit A/c	36	2	2			
Proportion accrued of increase at maturity of Treasury Bills - -	57	11	0			
				93	13	2
				£15,179	10	2
,, Balance brought down - -				12,139	16	7

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

(1) The National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases shall consist of a Council and Associates.

(2) The Council shall consist of those members whose names are set forth in the schedule attached, and of such other persons as may be from time to time invited by the Executive Committee to join either as individuals or as representatives of the principal societies and institutions engaged in social and educational work. Associates shall be other persons wishing to support the work of the National Council, and in sympathy with its stated policy.

(3) The annual subscription of members of the Council shall be £1, life membership £10. The minimum subscription of Associates shall be 5s. annually; but the Executive Committee shall have power to remit the subscription in special cases.

(4) The Council shall meet at least once a year, shall receive reports from the Executive Committee, and shall be the final authority on all questions of policy and administration. Fourteen days' notice shall be given by a member of any resolution he intends to move at the next following meeting of the Council.

(5) The Council at its annual meeting, or whenever a vacancy shall have occurred, shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents to hold office until the next ensuing annual meeting. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in the absence of the three, a member of Council elected by those present, shall preside at all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee. The President, and the two Vice-Presidents, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. In the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman for the time being shall have a second or casting vote. The President shall, when a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee is to be appointed, submit for its consideration a list of persons suitable to serve thereon. The Council shall elect the Executive Committee at its annual meeting. The Council shall also elect at its annual meeting the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretaries, who shall be re-eligible.

(6) The Executive Committee shall consist provisionally of the persons named in the schedule attached, and shall have power in each year to add to its number members not exceeding six. All members of the Executive Committee shall be members of the Council.

Nomination for membership of the Executive Committee, or for any office, may be made by any two members of Council, such nomination to be delivered to the Secretaries by the 31st March of each year.

(7) The Executive Committee shall advise the Council with regard to the policy to be pursued; it shall carry out the policy determined by the Council; and it shall report to the Council at its annual meeting. It shall meet not less frequently than once every three months.

(8) The Executive Committee shall arrange for the annual meeting of the Council in May or June of each year, and at other times for special purposes. It may arange for a meeting of the National Council on the same day as the annual meeting of the Council. It shall call a meeting of the Council on the receipt of a requisition from 20 members of the Council, and the meeting shall be held within 28 days of its receipt. It shall arrange the procedure for the meetings of the Council, and for its own meetings. No business of which notice has not been given, shall be raised at any meeting of the Council unless with the permission of the President.

(9) The Executive Committee shall appoint not necessarily from its own body, a Medical Committee, a Propaganda Committee, a Literature Committee, a Military Committee, and a Finance Committee, and such other Committees as may from time to time be thought advisable, together with their Chairmen, who must be members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may delegate to these Committees such powers as it may see fit, including the power to add to their numbers, after submission of the proposed names to the Executive Committee or to the President. Associates may so be co-opted, and whilst members of these Committees shall be entitled to attend meetings of Council and have the right to vote at them. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be ex-officio members of these Committees, and the Hon. Secretaries shall act as Secretaries.

(10) This constitution shall be valid until the next annual meeting of the Council, to which it shall be submitted. No subsequent change shall have effect unless it is carried by two-thirds majority of those members of Council present and voting. Notice of any proposed changes must be forwarded to all members of Council 28 days before the date appointed for the meeting of the Council.

CONDITIONS FOR THE AFFILIATION OF COUNCILS AND BRANCHES.

It is hoped that Councils will be formed in the Dominions Overseas and affiliated to the National Council, and that Branches will be formed in many centres in the United Kingdom.

In the case of affiliated Councils in the Dominions Overseas it is desirable that a Council for each Dominion should be formed, including representatives of the Branches in that Dominion, and that each Branch should apply to its own Council on matters of local policy.

In Great Britain any group of ten or more members, or any Society wishing to become a Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, should apply direct to the National Council, London.

RULES.

A. Applicable to all affiliated Councils and Branches.

1. In accepting affiliation it is understood that all Councils and Branches will adhere to, and continue to maintain, the policy adopted by the National Council.

2. Copies of all publications issued by any affiliated Council or Branch shall be sent to the National Council in London.

B. Applicable to affiliated Branches in the United Kingdom only.

3. No book, magazine, or leaflet shall be issued with the imprint of a Branch of the National Council, until the same shall have first received the sanction of the Executive Committee of the National Council.

4. All proposals for legislation advocated in the name of the National Council must first be approved by the Executive Committee of the National Council.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

SIR MALCOLM MORRIS, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.

Members:

Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D.
The Lord Bishop of Southwark.
Mr. E. R. Townley Clarkson, M.A., M.R.C.S.
Sir John Collie, M.D.
Mr. W. Alex. Coote.
Major Leonard Darwin.
Dr. Edward W. Hope.
Dr. John Robertson.
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TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) To promote the organisation of facilities for the provision of adequate treatment of these diseases.
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(3) To encourage further research in connection with these diseases.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) To continue the present system of lectures to troops on venereal disease.
(2) To assist the military authorities in arranging systematic instruction in this subject as part of the Army routine.
(3) To consider and report upon other questions relating to the incidence and prevention of these diseases in the armed forces.

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Wright, W., Esq.
Wright, W. N., Esq.
Wyndham, The Very Rev. Canon

LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED THE IMPRIMATUR OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

May, 1916—June 1st, 1917.

Title.	*Author.*
"Prostitution in Europe"	A. Flexner
"The Social Disease, and how to fight it"	Mrs. Creighton
"Youth and Sex"	Scharlieb and Sibley
"Problems of Sex"	Thomson and Geddes
"Sex"	" "
"Preparation for Holy Matrimony"	Hancock
"Chastity and Health"	Alliance of Honour
"Character and Chivalry"	" " "
"Wild Oats"	" " "
"Parental Responsibility"	" " "
"The Greatest Evil of our Time" ...	" " "
"The Story of Life"	" " "
"In Confidence: To Boys"	H. Bisseker, M.A.
"To Mothers"*	Y.W.C.A.
"A Girl's Responsibilities"* ...	"
"Temperance, Soberness and Chastity"*	"
"Growing Up"*	"
"A Talk on Britomart and Artegall"*	"
"Things we must tell our Girls" ...	Mrs. Goslett
"The Ladder of Life"	Mrs. Hill
"A Straight Talk to his Men" ...	Lord Kitchener
"Testimony of Medical Men" ...	White Cross League
"Moral Life of our Boys and Girls"*	" " "
"For Thoughtful Reading"	Alliance of Honour
"The Moral Training of Children" ...	White Cross League
"Manners Makyth Man"	" " "
"Perils of Impurity"	" " "
"Next Steps in Dealing with Prostitution"	Flexner
"The Regulation of Prostitution in Europe"	"
"The Hidden Scourge"	Mary Scharlieb, M.D.
"The Nation's Health"	Sir Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S.E.
"The Passing on of Life"	Lady Falmouth
"The Dangers of the Venereal Diseases"	Dr. C. J. Macalister

* At present out of print.

Title.	*Author.*
"The Special Temptation of Early and School Life"	C. G. Wheelhouse, F.R.C.S.
"Towards Racial Health"	Norah March, B.Sc.
"The Biology of Sex"	Prof. Galloway
"Simple Hints for Mothers on the Home Sex Training of Boys" . .	Mrs. Clare Goslett
"Prostitution"	M. F.
"Purity"	E. Vipont Brown
"Letter to a Boy"	Rev. W. Bothamley
"A King's Daughter"	Sylvia M. Hill
"A King's Daughter Engaged" ...	" "
"The Power and Responsibility of Womanhood"	Miss V. Trench
"To Girls in the Great War" ...	" "
"A Letter to Mothers of Little Children"	" "
"The Era of Womanhood"	Mrs. Clare Goslett
"The Great Trust of Wifehood and Womanhood"	A. W.
"Partners with God"	— (Published by National British Women Temperance Association).
"Three Talks on Life"	Cornelia E. Marshall
"Our Lads" ... ... } "Our Girls" ... ... }	— (Published by the Moral Education Society of Manchester).
"Concerning Sex"	C. I. Evans, M.A.
"The Social Evil"	—
"The Prevention and Arrest of Venereal Disease in Men"	Dr. C. J. Macalister

APPENDIX.

[7 & 8 GEO. 5.] *Venereal Disease Act*, 1917. [CH. 21.]

CHAPTER 21.

A.D. 1917.

An Act to prevent the treatment of Venereal Disease otherwise than by duly qualified Medical Practitioners, and to control the supply of Remedies therefor; and for other matters connected therewith.

[24th May, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Prevention of the treatment of venereal disease otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

1.—(1) In any area in which this section is in operation, a person shall not, unless he is a duly qualified medical practitioner, for reward either direct or indirect, treat any person for venereal disease or prescribe any remedy therefor, or give any advice in connection with the treatment thereof, whether the advice is given to the person to be treated or to any other person.

(2) This section shall operate in any area to which it is applied by order of the Local Government Board, or, in Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively:

Provided that no order shall be made in respect of any area until a scheme for the gratuitous treatment of persons in that area suffering from venereal disease has been approved by the Local Government Board, or, in Scotland and Ireland, the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively, and is already in operation.

Restriction on advertisements, &c.

2.—(1) A person shall not by any advertisement or any public notice or announcement treat or offer to treat any person for venereal disease, or prescribe or offer to prescribe any remedy therefor, or offer to give or give any advice in connection with the treatment thereof.

A.D. 1917.

(2) On and after the first day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen a person shall not hold out or recommend to the public by any notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed, affixed to or delivered with, any packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing the same, any pills, capsules, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, electuaries, plaisters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever, to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any venereal disease:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any advertisement, notification, announcement, recommendation, or holding out made or published by any local or public authority or made or published with the sanction of the Local Government Board, or in Scotland and Ireland the Local Government Board for Scotland and Ireland respectively, or to any publication sent only to duly qualified medical practitioners or to wholesale or retail chemists for the purposes of their business.

Penalties.

3. If any person acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

Definition.

4. In this Act the expression "venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhœa, or soft chancre.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Venereal Disease Act, 1917.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

To the SECRETARY,

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES,

AVENUE CHAMBERS, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Please enter my name as an Associate of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

I enclose 5/- for my Annual Subscription, and £..... (optional) as a donation to the funds of the National Council.

Name.....

Occupation or Designation.....

Address.....

Date.....

List of Books and Pamphlets published by the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

	Title.	Author.	Price.	Post free.
*N.C. 1.	"The Re-introduction of the C.D. Acts. Why it is not Recommended."	——	2/- per 100	2/3
*N.C. 2.	"Notification. Why it is not recommended."	——	2/- per 100	2/3
*N.C. 3.	"Particulars of the National Council."	——	2/- per 100	2/3
N.C. 4.	"Synopsis of the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases."	Dr. Douglas White	1/-	1/3
N.C. 5.	"The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases."	Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S.	1d.	1½d.
N.C. 6.	"Ignorance, the Great Enemy." ...	C. Osborne	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 7.	"Cause of Military Inefficiency." ...	——	2/- per 100	2/3
N.C. 8.	"The Prevention of Venereal Disease in the Army."	Otto May, M.D.	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 9.	"Venereal Disease in Children and Adolescents. Its Recognition and Prevention."	Mary Scharlieb, M.D.	2d.	2½d.
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*N.C. 10.	(1) Summary of Recommendations.	——	1d.	1½d.
*N.C. 11.	(2) Economic Effects of Venereal Disease.	——	1d.	1½d.
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N.C. 14.	"Local Authorities and the Problem of Venereal Disease."	Sir Francis Champneys, BART., M.D.	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 15.	"The Routine Treatment of Venereal Disease as practised at the Military Hospital, Rochester Row, London, S.W.	Lt.-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 16.	"Six Lectures to Social Workers." ...	Mrs. Torrey, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., Lady Barrett, M.D., Miss Helen Wilson, M.D. Preface by Mrs. Creighton	6d.	7½d
N.C. 17.	"First Annual Report of the N.C.C.V.D. June, 1916."	——	2d.	2½d.
*N.C. 18.	"Interim Report of the N.C.C.V.D., December, 1916."	——	2/- per 100	2/3
N.C. 19.	"The Duty of Knowledge. A Consideration of the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, especially for the use of Social Workers."	A. Maude Royden	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 20.	"An Outline of Medical Treatment of Venereal Diseases in Women."	Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S. and Morna L. Rawlins, M.B., B.S.	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 21.	"Speakers' Handbook."	Intended for use of Nat. Council Speakers only.		
N.C. 22.	"Reasons why the Quack Treatment of Venereal Disease should be suppressed."	——	2/- per 100	2/3
N.C. 23.	"The Problem of Venereal Diseases. How Ministers of Religion can Help."	Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., and Sir Malcolm Morris.	2d.	2½d.
N.C. 24.	"Integer Vitæ: Notes on the Moral Aspect of the Sex Problem."	J. R. Muirhead, LL.D.	1d.	1½d.
N.C. 25.	"What Mothers must tell their Children."	Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S.	1d.	1½d.
N.C. 26.	"England's Girls and England's Future."	Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., and Barbara Butts.	1d.	1½d.

* Supplied free for distribution under certain circumstances.